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TIME FAVORS REICH IN WAR, GOEBBELS SAYS

Minister Flays British War Propaganda It Is on Side Of the Allies

AXIS IN BETTER POSITION

Soviet Union Said Facing Bad Winter, and United Nations Shortages of Materials

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 22.—Das Reich for the current week has a notable article from the pen of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda.

In this article, which is entitled "To whom Time Will Work," the German Minister offers a detailed explanation of how advantageously situated the Axis powers will find themselves to be in the long term conflict into which the current war has now developed.

His conclusion is that the thing the Axis powers have to do is to stand the test of time by making a full use of this superiority of theirs till the final victory is definitely theirs.

The gist of the German Minister's article follows:

"The principal aim of British war propaganda is to create an impression among the people of the world that Britain is bound eventually to emerge victorious from the current war, no matter how serious the defeats which may yet be suffered by its armed forces may be.

British Opinion

"In all probability the British think that time is with them and that all they have to do in order to triumph over the Axis power is to look on from their isles, doing nothing but to wait for their opponents to exhaust themselves.

"Now, nothing is more shallow than this theory about time being on the side of the British.

"Time in itself cannot be factor in the execution of a war. It has to be utilized if it ever is to be made to influence the outcome of a war.

"There is ample evidence to show that time is not with Britain. Has Britain, since the beginning of the current war, achieved anything which would go to strengthen its war effort? Absolutely nothing. They have lost Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. They have lost the Balkans, East Asia, the Volga region, and the Caucasus. There is no contradicting me if I say that time has ceased to be with Britain if it ever was.

"It is not true to say that we have used our military strength with indifferent success. Are the territories which have been occupied by our armed forces without population or without natural resources? Nothing is farther from the truth than that we have squandered our military strength.

Careful Planning

"Much careful planning was done by us before we set out to occupy hostile territories. It was not to shine before others that we occupied such vast territories.

"It is the Soviet Union which is facing a desolate winter with material scarcity. Certainly it is not we.

"The countries which are suffering from a shortage of rubber at this day are America and Britain. They are not Japan and Germany. A day is not distant when America and Britain will be without oil, iron, and coal.

"The British mainland may be a little better situated than Germany with regard to a few kinds of goods of common necessity. The important thing to remember is that things will go worse and worse with Britain and that they will go better and better with Germany.

"In our struggle with the Soviet Union we have acquired inexpressively large resources of materials. Some of these resources are already in service with us in the conduct of war.

"It may be possible for the Soviet Union to obtain substitutes for iron, coal, and wheat in the interior of its territory. There is a strict limit, as is admitted by experts, to the power of the Soviet Union for producing substitutes for those vitally important materials.

British Aid Impossible

"The question will immediately arise of what material aid Britain can give to the Soviet Union. I am afraid that to the Soviet Union which will very shortly be found

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Going Through Their Paces

Not to be outdone by their young Japanese friends in Japan, Filipino youngsters under a clear autumn sky are shown doing their calisthenics as part of their determination to become useful and true citizens of East Asia. Photo taken at Luneta Park in Manila.

Toyohiko Kagawa to Visit Philippines To Support Educational Movement

Toyohiko Kagawa, one of Japan's outstanding social workers, will shortly leave for the Philippines. His business is to help in the education of the native residents of the Islands. His belief is that the Filipinos must have a good education before they can be expected to make a positive contribution to the new Philippines, toward which the Japanese authorities in the Islands are driving.

Mr. Kagawa's coming visit to the Islands will be at the invitation of the Manila Union Church. This church was founded on October 10 after 37 sects of Christianity in the Islands had been consolidated into 14.

Speaking of his coming visit to the Philippines at the Nippon Christian Hall in Kanda, the famed social worker remarked to the press as follows:

"I will go anywhere if it is for the good of our country. I have already been to the Philippines twice. My first visit was seven years ago, and my second and last visit, a year later. These visits were at the invitation of the All-America Christian Federation. On both occasions I visited Celebes, Cebu, and Mindanao by plane.

"The Philippine dialect bears a close resemblance to our language in the matter of inflection. When I was in the Islands, I was surprised to learn that the tenant farmers of the Islands were living a miserable life. This state of affairs can be explained by the fact that the American capitalists made it a point to exploit the farming population of the Islands.

"The problem of the tenant farmers in the Philippines is one which the Japanese authorities in the Islands will have to grapple with. It will be an outstanding achievement if this problem is solved through an arrangement like one under which Filipino farmers will have some land to work. Persons who have yet to awaken will not feel grateful for any economic administration, however excellent. The Filipinos, especially the farmers, have to be educated properly before they can be brought to make a contribution toward the reconstruction of the Islands as a component of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS STAGE BIG MANEUVERS

A signal flare shot upward, planes roared overhead, 5,000 men entrenched in positions on a front nine kilometers long opened fire on the "enemy"—10 minutes later the first phase of the maneuvers held by the students of 36 Tokyo middle schools on the grounds at Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, came to an end. The time was 11:40 a.m. Friday.

The students ate their lunch, rested awhile. At 4 p.m., the maneuvers were renewed, and again the youths engaged in sham battles with awe-inspiring enthusiasm.

Two weeks ago, on October 9 and 10, similar maneuvers were held by 10,000 middle school students from Tokyo.

YOKOYAMA IS ADVISER TO EMBASSY AT HANOI

Domei

SAIGON, October 23.—Masayuki Yokoyama, former head of the Japanese Mission for the Investigation of Natural Resources in French Indo-China, has been appointed Adviser to the Japanese Embassy in French Indo-China, it was learned here today.

Mr. Yokoyama arrived here yesterday by plane from Tokyo and is slated to continue his trip to Hanoi tomorrow.

It is expected that Mr. Yokoyama will play an important role in activities relating to the development of natural resources in Indo-China which will get under way soon under the joint supervision of Japanese and Indo-China authorities, due to his past experiences in this field.

DULL SMUTS SPEECH RIDICULED BY BERLIN

Talk in London by Premier of South Africa Regarded as 'Comedy of Helplessness'

Domei

BERLIN, October 22.—Commenting on the speech made last night by General Jan C. Smuts, visiting Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, at a joint session of the British Parliament, leading German journals today unanimously regarded General Smuts' speech as a "comedy of helplessness" which bitterly disappointed both members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Instead of giving advice to British authorities, General Smuts whom David Lloyd George introduced as one of the most brilliant statesmen of the century, merely offered stock phrases which the people have heard so many times before, the Berliner Boersen Zeitung declared.

The speaker failed to turn out to be an adviser and a man who was supposed to help in saving the toppling British Empire, but a man who attempted to hide his helplessness behind meaningless phrases, the journal said.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared that all General Smuts offered were the hope of a second front, a renewed Atlantic Charter and the revival of the League of Nations.

Meanwhile, the Berliner Nachtausgabe stated that General Smuts failed to deal with the British problem of how to overcome the economic distress in Britain and how to make good the mistakes made by the military leaders. In other words, he was silent concerning everything which would have most interested the British nation, the paper said.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, October 24, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

CHUGAI.—The Government, which since October 15 had been studying ways to determine important measures which would be given priority in the budget for the next fiscal year based on the principles of control for the budget for important measures in the fiscal year of 1943, finally reached a decision at the Cabinet meeting on Thursday. This is the first time that the budget has been decided to be formed around designated important measures based on the principles of budget control, and it differs from the usual policy of forming the budget. That such a plan was swiftly put in practice is due to great efforts made by the Cabinet.

Though the matter decided by the Cabinet still must be gone over with the Finance Ministry and thus still remains to be settled, there is a characteristic worthy of note in the point that the budget will be formed with certain measures enjoying priority over others.

A survey of these important items one by one reveals that they are based mainly on the Outline of Budget Control. For instance, perfection of research in aviation, strengthening of air defense equipment, training of aviators, revitalizing of relief undertakings for soldiers, etc. are all important items connected with military operations, air defense and other matters vitally important for the prosecution of the war.

In the field of productivity expansion, the item to which importance is attached are control of commodity interchange and price control, enhancement of efficiency in key mining industries, subsidy to the coal mining industry, etc. The food policy is centered on increased production.

All these items are of vital importance for the prosecution of the war and for insuring the livelihood of the nation and, therefore, they justly claim budgetary preference.

The anti-tuberculosis measures, renovation of the educational structure, promotion of learning, the population policy, the plan for creating a special municipality for Tokyo, etc. are regarded as no less important.

Under the policy which was followed in the determination of the more important of measures to be carried out during the next fiscal year the amounts of materials required to carry out these measures will be fixed first and then to adjust them in the light of the national budget. The Finance Minister's statement indicates that some change may have to be effected in the method of effectuating these meas-

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GERMANS PUSH REDS AGAINST KEY ARSENAL

Soviets Falling Back to Last Stronghold as Reich Units Launch General Attack

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT ON

Terrific Fire Being Exchanged Over Volga—Stalingrad's Fall Near

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 22.—The German forces after launching their general attack against the Soviet forces on the Stalingrad area last Wednesday, are driving the latter toward the Red October Arsenal and the narrow strip of land along the railway adjoining the arsenal. With this arsenal, the last stronghold of the Soviet forces, now about to collapse, it will not be long before the Stalingrad stronghold will completely be occupied by the German forces, it is believed.

A close-range attack on the Red October Arsenal has not yet been launched by the German forces, German military authorities disclosed Tuesday. The forces under the direct command of Commander Rojimzceff combined with the Soviet forces which have been driven out of the northern factory zones are defending this last Soviet stronghold. Exhorted by Premier Josef Stalin never to surrender, the Soviet forces are putting up a powerful and stubborn resistance against the German forces. The latter are therefore taking every precaution and have been concentrating efforts on a heavy bombardment since last Sunday, with the Red October Arsenal as the main target.

In the northern sector of the Stalingrad front, the two factories already been occupied and the new area on the western bank of the Volga River also occupied by the German forces are serving as the most strategic advance posts for their artillery. Thus, as the battle rages on between the German and the Soviet forces, terrific bombardment is being exchanged by them over the Volga River.

New Drive Started

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, October 22.—Large German units suddenly commenced a new operation south of Stalingrad yesterday, and are now vigorously driving down south to the Volga Delta areas situated between Stalingrad and Astrakhan, it is reported from Moscow.

In this connection the Soviet side is observing that the German forces are intending to dominate gorge-along the lower reaches of the Volga River. There is no confirmed report available of the sphere of

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WEEK'S PROGRAM IS SET FOR NATION TO OBSERVE FIRST WAR ANNIVERSARY

France Strengthening Defenses In Dakar Area to Meet Menace

Concentrates Native Troops Along British Sierra Leone—Forces at Senegal Being Brought By Railway—Situation Grave

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, October 22.—The French Government is gradually strengthening its defenses in the Dakar regions to safeguard West Africa. According to a Daily Mail dispatch from Madrid, the French native troops in West Africa are now concentrating along the British Sierra Leone, while the French troops stationed at Senegal are daily being transported to the Dakar regions by railway.

In France it is said that Marshal Henri Petain is daily holding important conferences with the military leaders. Under the circumstances, the situation surrounding Dakar is becoming more and more serious.

Allies Send More Troops

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, October 22.—Additional powerful American and British expeditionary forces are said to have been dispatched to Gambia last week, with a portion of having marched into the French Senégal border regions awaiting for an opportunity to invade Dakar, according to the Paris Le Soir. Meanwhile, the Paris Le Matin in its Tuesday's issue made it clear for the first time that the death of Commander Colonel Delierre, of the Dakar air forces, the cause of whose death on October 11 has remained unknown, was due to an aerial combat with an American plane. It stated that Commander Delierre was shot down by an American pursuit plane while making a reconnaissance flight over Freetown and Monrovia to guard against the possible landing of American troops at Liberia.

PRODUCTIONS IN U.S. WILL BE RESTRICTED

Civilians to Suffer as Only Vital Goods to Be Turned Out, Says Nelson

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 22.—Donald Nelson, chairman of the United States War Production Board, stressing the need of conserving raw materials and manpower, declared in an interview with the press today that greater and stricter restrictions will be enforced shortly regarding the production of goods for civilian consumption to produce only what is absolutely necessary, according to a report from Washington.

Nelson said that the production of non-essential goods will be stopped completely. He added that the manufacture of most non-essential articles have already been stopped or restricted.

The chief of the American War Production Board disclosed further that the Civilian Office is making a list of those articles that are considered essential to keep civilian economy sound. He added further that the restriction upon the production of goods for civilian consumption will be enforced on the basis of that list.

Comparing the war structure of the United States with that of England, he asserted that about one-third of the total population is either in active service or engaged in the manufacture of munitions and that the United States will not be able to attain such stage even at the end of next year.

However, he said, if the provisions production branch is taken into account, the American wartime structure is stronger than that of Britain's adding that the United States is supplying arms, munitions and provisions to the United Nations as the "Arsenal of Democracy."

JAPANESE TO CONSTRUCT BIG HOSPITAL IN MANILA

Physician From Tokyo to Supervise Staff—War Monument Planned at Davao

Domei

MANILA, October 22.—In view of the growing number of Japanese in the Philippines, plans are under way here for the establishment of a large hospital for the Japanese.

According to present plans, an expert physician will be dispatched from Tokyo to supervise the hospital staff upon the completion of the hospital building.

The erection of a war monument at Davao in Mindanao Island is also being planned to commemorate the activities of the Japanese Forces in the course of the Japanese operations in the Philippines.

ASIA MINISTRY TO BE SET UP IN NOVEMBER

Building Not Yet Decided But Negotiations Under Way for S.M.R. Building

The projected Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is scheduled to be set up early in November in accordance with the requirement of the wartime situation for the construction of Greater East Asia, the Asahi reports. However, it is still uncertain which building would be used to house this new Ministry to enable it to attend to the political and business affairs of the new epoch.

As the new Ministry will include the four large Bureaus of General Affairs, Manchurian Affairs, China Affairs and Southern Regional Affairs, with the transfer to it of the large portion of business of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, and part of the business of the Foreign Office, also absorbing the whole business of the Manchurian Affairs Board and the China Affairs Board, it has become necessary to seek a large building with the time for its opening becoming imminent.

Overseas Building Too Small

It will be recalled that Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino paying respects to the tradition of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs and also out of his paternal consideration proposed that the present Ministry of Overseas Affairs should be caused to house the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. But it has been found that this building is too small for the new Ministry. Moreover, as it would be very inconvenient to have different offices opened at different places, the Government is now desirous of getting the transfer of the South Manchuria Railway Building at Toranomon, and negotiations for that purpose are now in progress between the Government and the Tokyo Office of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

S.M.R. Cooperative

The Company is rather desirous of offering this building for use by the new Ministry as a way of contributing to the development of advancing Japan. But as it is also important that there should not be any hindrance to the smooth execution of business on its own side, it would become necessary for the Company to have some substitute building to house its Tokyo Office in the event the negotiations now under way are concluded smoothly.

However, as it is considered doubtful that preparations could be completed before the formal promulgation of the opening of the new Ministry, it is believed likely that the ceremony of opening the new Ministry will be conducted either in the present Ministry of Overseas Affairs or in some other Government office building.

As it is held probable that the new Ministry building will be frequented not by Japanese alone but also

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DECEMBER 5 TO 12

Stress to Be on Firmer Resolve to Prosecute Fighting

NO RIOTOUS FETES

Throne-Aid Body Will Launch Movement to Smooth Wartime Economy

The first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia will be observed by the nation for seven days beginning December 5, according to a decision reached at the conference of Vice-Ministers on Friday afternoon. Details of the plan were made public by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. the same day.

Stress will be laid during the seven-day period on having the 100,000,000 people of the Empire look back upon the past year's achievements and make their determination still firmer to carry the war to victory, according to the Board of Information announcement.

Solemn Rites Planned

The first three days will be devoted to events looking back at the year filled with magnificent victories, and the people will be asked to reexamine themselves to make themselves worthy of those events. December 8, the first anniversary of the war, will be commemorated by solemn ceremonies and programs of enlightenment, and the last three days will feature functions to increase strength to prosecute the war in the second year.

No riotous or otherwise unbefitting fetes will be permitted, and it is desired that there will be no wasting of material which will impede the way of increased production. During the first half of the period of observance, a movement for firmly establishing wartime living will be launched with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as the center. This movement will be carried out to bring the determination to prosecute the war to complete victory in national living and will stress:

(1) An increase in the respect for economic laws which are necessary for the smooth function of war economy. The morals of production. The morals of distribution and consumption. The spirit of kindness and gratitude.

(2) Transportation morals to cooperate in securing wartime transportation.

(3) Re-examination and betterment of all phases of wartime national living. The various Ministries connected with the phases of this movement will make contact and cooperate with each other.

To Bolster Strength

In the latter half of the period between December 9 and 11, a movement to strengthen the national fighting strength will be opened. It will stress:

(1) The strengthening of national savings.

(2) The strengthening of production and national defense. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Various Control Associations will lead the movement to increase production in the mines, factories, and other industries connected with shipbuilding, signifying a firm beginning of the second year of the war.

A movement for the relief of the soldiers in commemoration of the anniversary will also be undertaken with renewed determination during the anniversary week.

The principal functions on December 8 will be:

(1) The hoisting of the national flag at every house, government office and school from morning to 5:00 p.m.

(2) Silent prayers. For one minute from 11:59 a.m. to noon the whole nation will offer silent prayers for victory, for the continued success of the Imperial Forces and for the repose of the spirits of the gods of the country.

(3) Rescript Reading. Ceremonies for the reading of the Imperial Rescript will be held at every government office, school, business office, etc. In the case of ordinary house-

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27 WRITERS COMING TO ATTEND PARLEY

East Asia Literary Conference Scheduled Here Beginning November 3

The Board of Information on Friday announced that so far 27 representatives will be coming here to attend the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, which is scheduled to begin on November 3.

Manchoukuo will be represented at the conference by six persons, North China by four, Central China by eight and Taiwan and Chosen by nine. The representatives from Mengchiang have not yet been selected, the announcement revealed.

The Board of Information announcement disclosed the program for the representatives as follows:

November 1—Arrival in Tokyo of the various representatives in the afternoon and immediately registering at the Imperial Hotel.

November 2—After worshipping at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines followed by courtesy visits to government offices in the morning, the party will attend a reception given by General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association at noon. In the afternoon the members will visit the Meiji Shrine Stadium, the Broadcasting Station and various newspaper offices.

November 3—Opening ceremony of the literary conference at 10 a.m. at the Teikoku Gekijo. Luncheon at the Dai Toa Kaikan. The party then will attend a theater party at the Teikoku Gekijo beginning at 1 p.m. At 6 p.m. they will be honored with a dinner given by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani in his capacity as President of the Board of Information.

November 4—The representatives will attend the second session of the conference in the morning and afternoon. In the evening they will attend a grand lecture meeting at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda.

November 5—Third session of the conference both in the morning and afternoon. The party will attend performance at the Kabuki-za at night.

November 6—The party will visit the University of Science and Literature in the afternoon and then Tokyo Imperial University. In the evening the party will be guests at a round table conference held under the auspices of the various newspapers.

November 7—The representatives will spend the day visiting the Kasumigaseki and Tsuchiura naval aviation corps, then will attend a roundtable conference in the evening.

November 8—The visitors will take in the Bunten exhibits and the Imperial Museum in the morning and will attend a luncheon given by the Tokyo Municipal Office at the Seiyoken Restaurant.

November 9—The party will leave Tokyo Station in the morning for the Kansai and arrive at Ujiyamada.

November 10—Arriving in Osaka at 11:39 a.m., the party will be guests at a luncheon given by the prefectural Governor and Mayor of Osaka. Following a grand lecture meeting at the Central Public Hall in the afternoon the party will leave for Nara.

November 11—The party will spend the day doing the sights of Nara.

November 12—The party, on arrival in Kyoto in the morning and after doing the sights of the ancient capital, will disband.

Today's Press Comments

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...ures in view of the fact that the military expenditures and the amounts of materials needed to enforce the productivity expansion program have not yet been estimated.

To say this is not to detract from the value which attaches to the decision which has been made by the Cabinet. One can depend upon it that the Ministers will take the interests of the State above those of individual Ministries in the discussion of national expenditures during the next fiscal year. In this connection, special significance will be seen in the coming Diet session. It should be the occasion for the national legislators to make it clear to the world that Japan will not allow anything to stand in the way of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively successful end and of pushing the work of constructing Greater East Asia.

America, Having Belittled Japan, Now Plunged Into Abyss of Despair

Severe Reaction to Defeats Described by Former Correspondent in New York—People No Longer Trust Own Government

"If you know your enemy and yourself, you are sure to win. If you know only yourself but not your enemy, then chances of victory are fifty fifty. If you do not know either your enemy or yourself, there is no hope for victory," Ichitaro Takada, former Nichi Nichi correspondent in New York, recently returning from the United States on an exchange ship, quotes Sun Tze, the great strategist of China, in order to describe the internal conditions in the United States and the general attitude of the Americans toward the current war, in an article appearing in the October issue of Koa magazine.

The translated version follows:

A certain commentator, speaking on the matter of the American national characteristic, said that the American people were going about carrying the map of the world on their backs. This apparently meant that the Americans were so self-conceited that they were apparently unconcerned with the situations existing in other parts of the world. Many may be the causes that led the United States into one defeat after another, but the greatest cause is the arrogance and the impudence of the Americans, who were finally led in this state of mind to blindly challenge Japan into the current war.

It may not be suitable at the moment to retrace the relation between Japan and the United States to the very beginning, but the international relationship between the two countries, for the last 88 years, has been a record of oppression and challenge on the part of the Americans. In order to find a foothold for the formation of political hegemony, America dispatched Commodore Perry to intimidate Japan by force of arms. Since that time America's ambitions in the Far East were more and more bluntly expressed through the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

A day before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a certain American admiral, speaking on Japanese-American relations in the light of his so-called profound knowledge as an expert, declared bombastically, striking the table with his fists, that there was no possibility whatever of such happenings as an attack on Pearl Harbor.

Made Idle Boasts

A certain group of American military experts before the War strongly held the opinion that if there should be a Japan-American War, America could completely annihilate Japan within a period of a few weeks. The younger officers of the American navy took a very high and mighty attitude, saying "What is there to fear about the Japanese Navy." Such an optimistic outlook was also voiced by the newspapers and magazines, with the result that the government officials and people in general tended to place blind trust in America's own strength and to belittle Japan.

Although anticipating the war to a certain extent, the idea that Japan had been weakened by the China Affair and would not be able to do much clung to the minds of the American people. Therefore, President Roosevelt and the 130,000,000 American people were shocked beyond words by the defeat at Pearl Harbor and the subsequent reverses. All we can say is that America received her just deserts.

That ferocious attack on Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 8 by the Japanese Navy may be said to have retarded America's armament program for at least two or three years. The American government leaders, men in the upper circles of politics, military experts and newspapermen, as well as the whole world are quite aware of the fact that the main strength of America's Pacific Fleet was lost in the Pearl Harbor attack, but the true situation has been concealed from the American public, they being informed of only a part of the truth 50 days later on January 23 through the Robert Report. The number of ships sunk or seriously damaged, the number of airplanes destroyed or lost, the extend of damage to military facilities, all these are still kept secret from the people. Doubtlessly the American people will never have the opportunity of knowing the whole disastrous truth until the termination of the War.

According to the statements of eye-witnesses of the attack on Pearl Harbor, most of the Honolulu citizens, who had just awakened from their sleep or were having breakfast, thought the aerial attack to be nothing but a practice raid. An American by the name of Blake Clark, one of the eye witnesses of the attack, in his book "Memoirs of Pearl Harbor" relates how he and his friend were having breakfast when his servant came running in from the kitchen shouting, "There are lots of airplanes flying!" Looking out from the window, they saw numerous airplanes flying over Pearl Harbor and black smoke rising in streaks like tobacco smoke into the sky. Clark's friend said, "That's good. Well, we ought to be prepared with maneuvers like that." Just then, the next-door neighbor's wife rushed into the house crying breathlessly, "Its awful! The Japanese Forces are bombing Oahu Island!" Clark and his friend remarked drily: "Stop joking. That's a practice raid. Don't get excited." The neighbor's wife said "If you don't believe me, listen to the radio." They turned on the radio and sure enough the announcer's voice was saying, "Everybody listen quietly. Oahu Island is being attacked, it's neither a lie nor a joke. The mark of the Japanese Flag is plainly visible on the attacking planes." By this, the men learned for the first time that this was real war.

Another eye-witness states that the residents of Honolulu were greatly impressed at first with the terribly earnest "maneuvers" conducted with real shots.

I had been staying in Washington to watch the movement and outcome of the Japan-American negotiations and in the afternoon of December 7 (8th in Japan) when the first report of the Pearl Harbor attack was released to the press from the White House and broadcast to the whole nation over the radio, I was of the opinion that more than being astounded at the news, the Americans would not believe it. For Pearl Harbor, boastfully advertised to be impregnable and generally believed to be so, to have received a fatal blow was something that had not even been dreamt of.

According to the words of Sun Tze, America came out a loser in the war because she did not know herself or her enemy. Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander-in-chief of the American Pacific Fleet at the time, although receiving orders to prepare for war, had not made any connections with the Hawaiian Army authorities, he himself attending a party given at a friend's house the day before the War, while most of the officers and sailors aboard the fleet had been permitted to stay overnight on leave.

Admiral Richardson, predecessor of Admiral Kimmel, being a very strict commander fearful of the consequence of having the entire Pacific Fleet anchored in narrow Pearl Harbor in case of an emergency, always had the main fleet anchored far off outside the Hawaii harbor or in the Lahaina Straits. However, as the wives and sweethearts of the officers and sailors could not frequently meet their husbands or lovers with the ships anchored so far off, Admiral Richardson was asked to order anchorage within the harbor. With Admiral Richardson refusing the request, a protest was filed with the President, demanding a change of commanders. Admiral Kimmel, who had been called Roosevelt's desk admiral, assumed command of the Pacific Fleet. Such are said to be the circumstances surrounding Pearl Harbor.

Admiral Kimmel, dismissed from office shortly after the Pearl Harbor affair, was scheduled to be tried by court martial together with Lieutenant-General Short, Commander of the American Army in Hawaii, but the court martial trial seems to have been abandoned and the whole Pearl Harbor affair buried in uncertainty so that the American people haven't the slightest idea of what it is all about. Some complications arose when Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short applied for retirement pensions. All we can say is that they certainly are generals of the land of dollars for even though they may not open their mouths with regard to the officers and men of the defeated forces, money matters are not forgotten.

(To Be Continued)

ENTHUSIASM SHOWN BY BURMESE CADETS

In Less Than 40 Days, They Have Learned to Write In Japanese

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

RANGOON, October 20.—"We are tendering our voluntary services for the construction of Greater East Asia." This is one of the five oaths that the cadets repeat every morning in firm and steady voices (at the Burmese Army Cadet School). The school was founded on September 1 at Mingaladon where the cadets are taught the Japanese language and imbued with the Japanese spirit.

Three hundred Burmese cadets, burning with the desire of service to the nation and around whom Burma's defense army will be organized, are studying diligently day and night. The result is that they have made tremendous progress considering that they have been enrolled for only 40 days as yet. Their acquisition of the Japanese language is simply astonishing. Not only all orders, but applications, reports and such are all done in clear cut Japanese.

The cadets have learned to sing in Japanese such songs as "Umi yu ka ba" and "Hohei no uta." Of late they are practicising "The War of Greater East Asia Army song" contributed by the Asahi Shimbun.

Wearing green service caps and uniforms trimmed with green on the collar, the boys now "first class privates" present a different appearance than at the time of their enrollment. Their rifle practice before the roll call in the morning has gotten into good form, and the boys greatly enjoy their military training in the afternoon. From the study of Japanese history, these Burmese young men are coming to know the greatness of Japan, and the Japanese influence exerted on these youths in the short space of 40 days can be inferred from an extract of a letter sent by an 18-year old cadet to his father, as follows:

"It is true that the Japanese soldier dies with a smile on his face. I will be an officer when I return so please have a sword ready for me. A sword is different from a dart so please look at those worn by the Japanese officers."

The students can now read and write in kana. They wrote about their impressions and reactions to the Commander on the occasion of their first day off, the first Sunday of October. Commander On San of the Burmese Army was greatly touched and pleased with the progress made by these future officers of the Burmese Army.

Germans Push Reds Against Key Arsenal

(Continued From Page 1)

operations at present, but reports say that the Germans are pushing to Yenotayevsk, a key base along the western bank of the Volga River about 150 kilometers northwest of Astrakhan.

According to reports from neutral sources, the German forces will adopt the strategy of reaching the Astrakhan section before the advent of a severe winter season to launch an offensive.

Germans Attack Arsenal

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, October 22.—On the Stalingrad front, the German forces are now concentrating attacks upon the Red October Arsenal, the only remaining base in the city, steadily pressing hard upon the Soviet forces by a series of assaults by infantry and tank units, it is reported from Moscow.

The whole of areas around Stalingrad have become muddy on account of a cold rain which has been falling since several days ago. Besides, there has been a snowfall over areas between the Volga and Don rivers for the first time since the beginning of this year, making it impossible for the Germans to give full play to their spearhead, it is reported.

It appears, on the other hand, that the Soviet forces, although they are desiring the weather conditions to grow aggravated, are being harrassed because of an increasing number of soldiers taking cold.

Asia Ministry to Be Set Up in November

(Continued From Page 1)

by all peoples of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the foregoing S.M.R. Building is thought to be most suitable as it is certainly a substantial one. It is a six-storey concrete building, with two-thirds of the building used by the Tokyo Office of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the remaining space occupied by other concerns affiliated with this company.

Manager Sato of the Tokyo Office of the South Manchuria Company, speaking on the same subject, stated as follows:

"It would be a great pleasure for the South Manchuria Railway Company to offer its building to house the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. However, as it is impossible to cause a stoppage of business of our company in consequence, we are desirous of vacating our building when we find a suitable substitute building to house our Tokyo Office. But it would be very hard to find such a substitute building in the near future."

Council Approves Plan

It is understood that the Privy Council committee on the official organization of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has agreed to recognize the Government plan as proposed without any revision at Thursday's meeting, according to the Nichi Nichi. As for the plan to unify the domestic and colonial administration through the shift of the colonial administration at Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto to the Home Office, opinions are expected to be decided at today's committee session.

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino gathered at the official residence of the Premier at 10:40 a.m. Friday and they were later joined by Premier Tojo and the "Big Three" secretaries of the Cabinet. These persons discussed matters centering round the domestic and colonial administrative structure and personnel consequent on the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The assembly adjourned at 11 a.m. the same morning.

Time Favors Reich in War, Goebbels Says

(Continued From Page 1)

facing acute shortages of materials needed to continue the war, Britain could give absolutely nothing except the utterances of London newspapers flattering it to go on fighting us.

"Time is about the only thing Britain can rely on in the situation in which it finds itself at this day. It is a sorry thing for Britain that even time has come to be on our side. With the elapse of time factors decisive of the issue of the war will pass under our control.

"Time is required to tap the vast resources of iron and coal which are found in the regions of the Soviet Union which have been occupied by our armed forces.

"Time is required to make the earth in those occupied regions fruitful and to adjust the means of transportation whereby to bring what is produced in these regions to our country.

Advises Patience

"The thing we have to do is have patience. This is why in this war we are differently situated from the last one.

"I am certain that it is not very long before the British will repent that they have ever placed themselves under the direction of a man who cannot disabuse himself of ideas acquired during the first European war.

"All wars in the future will not be affairs of sentiment. But they will be for the right of national existence. I am thankful that the German people have an insight into this fact.

"The meaning for the world of this war will be determined by the manner in which it will issue, not by the period for which it will last.

"It is more important in a war to gain space than to gain time. Time will work for one who has space. We have no cause to be concerned about time. We have but to receive time with open arms."

Week's Program Set For War Anniversary

(Continued From Page 1)

holds, similar ceremonies will be conducted through radio broadcasts at noon.

(4) Prayers and memorial services. At every shrine and temple, prayers will be offered, while at every monastery and church memorial services for the war dead will be held.

Rally in Tokyo

A memorial rally will be held in Tokyo under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association during the anniversary week. Other features will be special radio programs, special editions of the Shuho (a Board of Information publication) and the Pictorial Shuho, special films, theatrical performances, etc.

Raid Gibraltar Again

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, October 22.—The Italian air force in large formations carried out raids on Gibraltar fortress during the nights of October 20 and 21, furiously bombing the fort and port facilities. In spite of the strong resistance of the British defense force, all the Italian warplanes returned to their base safely.

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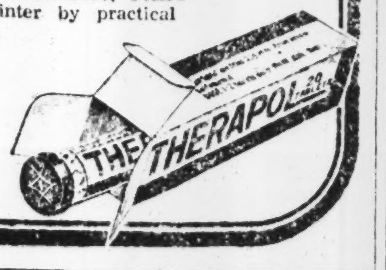

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MEIJI SHRINE MEET SLATED NEXT WEEK

27 Mongolian Athletes First To Arrive—Official Program Released

With the famous Meiji Shrine Stadium as the center of activities, all preparations for the 13th Annual Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet, which is scheduled to get under way next Thursday, have been completed.

The meet as in former years, will be participated in by several thousands athletes from prefectures throughout the country, and delegates from Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia.

First to arrive here were 27 Mongolian athletes who arrived by train on Friday.

To Improve Health

Formerly known as the Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meet, this year's meet is to be held with a view of promoting the physique of the entire nation. Stress will be attached to military events rather than mere sports as in the past.

According to the official program released by the meet officials, a grand opening ceremony at 2:40 p.m., Thursday, will inaugurate the six-day meet. Closing ceremony is slated for the evening of Tuesday, November 3.

The complete program of events follows:

Thursday, October 29

2:40 p.m.—Opening ceremonies. Meiji Shrine stadium.
3:15 „ —Track and field. Meiji Shrine Stadium.
—Mass calisthenics. Meiji Shrine Stadium.
6:00 „ —Basketball. Meiji Shrine pool.

Friday, October 30

8:00 a.m.—Bayonet exercise. Shrine baseball stadium.
9:00 „ —Judo. Kodokan.
8:00 „ —Rifle shooting. Okubo shooting range.
9:00 „ —Track and field. Toyama Military College.
8:30 „ —Physical exercise. Y.M.C.A.
—Rugby. Higashi-Fushimi and Hachimanyama.
10:00 „ —Soccer. First Higher School.
9:00 „ —Tennis. Den-en Courts.
2:00 p.m.—Mass calisthenics. Shrine stadium.
8:00 a.m.—Basketball. Shrine pool.
8:30 a.m.—Softball tennis. Hibiya park courts.
8:00 „ —Volleyball. Shrine stadium and Shrine pool.

Saturday, October 31

8:30 a.m.—Kendo. Nippon Young Men's Hall.
8:00 „ —Bayonet exercise. Shrine pool.
9:00 „ —Judo. Kodokan.
10:00 „ —Equestrian sports. Equestrian park.
8:00 „ —Rifle shooting. Toyama Military College.
8:00 „ —Martial sports. Toyama Military College.
9:00 „ —Track and field. Shrine stadium.
8:30 „ —Gymnastics. Y.M.C.A.
9:00 „ —Sumo. Shrine Sumo ring.
10:00 „ —Rugby. Higashi-Fushimi and Hachimanyama.
10:00 „ —Soccer. First Higher School.
9:00 „ —Tennis. Den-en Club courts.
11:45 „ —Mass calisthenics. Shrine stadium.
8:00 „ —Volleyball. Shrine pool and Hamamatsucho courts.
8:30 „ —Softball tennis. Hibiya park courts.
2:00 p.m.—Basketball. Shrine pool.

Sunday, November 1

8:30 a.m.—Kendo. Nippon Young Men's Hall.
8:00 „ —Bayonet exercise. Military College.
9:00 „ —Judo. Kodokan.
9:00 „ —Archery. Shrine archery range.
9:00 „ —Sumo. Shrine Sumo ring.
9:30 „ —Glider flying. Ishioka, Ibaraki Prefecture.
9:30 „ —Marching exercise. Ohyama. Kanagawa Prefecture.
—Rugby. Shrine Stadium.
10:40 „ —Soccer. First Higher School.
9:00 „ —Tennis. Den-en Club courts.
9:00 „ —Rifle shooting. Okubo shooting range.
8:00 „ —War exercise. Toyama Military College.
10:30 „ —Track and field. Shrine stadium.
8:20 „ —Gymnastics. Y.M.C.A.
8:20 „ —Softball tennis. Hibiya Park courts.
8:00 „ —Volleyball. Shrine pool.
1:30 p.m.—Mass calisthenics. Shrine stadium.
2:00 „ —Basketball. Shrine pool.
10:00 a.m.—Crew races. Toda course. Arakawa River.

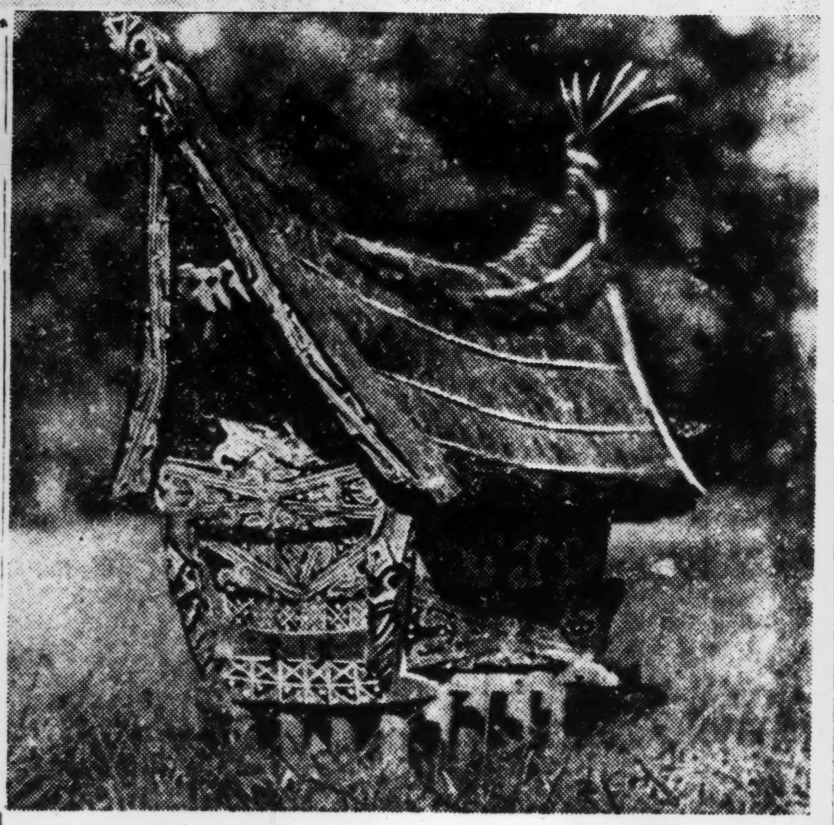
Monday, November 2

8:30 a.m.—Kendo. Shrine pool.
8:00 „ —Bayonet exercise. Military School.
8:30 „ —Judo. Shrine pool.
9:00 „ —Archery. Shrine archery range.
9:00 „ —Sumo. Shrine Sumo ring.
11:00 „ —Marching exercise. Shrine stadium.
—Rugby. Shrine stadium.
11:00 „ —Soccer. First Higher School.
9:00 „ —Tennis. Den-en Club courts.
10:00 „ —Mass calisthenics. Shrine stadium.
9:00 „ —Rifle shooting. Okubo shooting range.
8:00 „ —Martial sports. Military barracks.
9:00 „ —Track and field. Shrine stadium.
8:30 „ Gymnastics.
10:00 „ —Crew races. Toda race course Arakawa River.
8:00 „ —Volleyball. Hamamatsucho courts and Shrine pool.
8:30 „ —Softball tennis. Hibiya Park courts.
2:00 „ —Waterpolo.
6:00 p.m.—Basketball. Shrine pool.

Tuesday, November 3

8:00 a.m.—Bayonet exercise. Shrine pool.
8:30 „ —Kendo. Shrine pool.
8:30 „ —Judo. Shrine pool.
9:00 „ —Sumo. Shrine Sumo ring.
10:00 „ —Marching exercise. Shrine stadium.
10:50 „ —Mass calisthenics. Shrine stadium.
10:00 „ —Volleyball. Hamamatsucho courts and Shrine pool.
12:40 p.m.—Track and field. Shrine stadium.
2:00 „ —Basketball. Shrine pool.
3:25 „ —Equestrian. Shrine stadium.

Tribal Life in Sumatra Revealed



One of the strange and most interesting tribes in Sumatra is Battak, inhabiting the northern regions of the island. Most of them are Christians today and lead a normal life. Top photo shows the various races now living together in that island, including Japanese. Lower: A Battak dwelling house.

NATIONALS OF INDIA TO FETE FULL MOON

Special Religious Rites to Be Held Today by Patriots Residing in Yokohama

Thadhani Choithram, a member of the Yokohama branch of the India Independence League, will hold religious prayers of "Satya Narayan" (Full Moon), along with special prayers for India's independence today at 3 p.m. sharp in the Indian temple of J. Kimatrai at 74-Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, at which all Indian residents of the city will be present.

Mr. Thadhani started the sacred reading of "Shri Guru Granth" (Indian Sacred Book) on June 8 this year.

The holy scripture of 1,430 pages is completed today and the concluding rites will be performed this afternoon under his personal care and on behalf of J. Kimatrai.

The Katha of "Satya Narayan" (Full Moon version) will mark the opening of the ceremony, which will be conducted by Mr. Khoob, with various songs. This will be followed by "Bhog," the reading of the last two chapters of the sacred book, by D. I. Mahtani, which will conclude the rites.

The ceremony will be brought to an end by many other Indian hymns which will be sung in chorus by all the attendants, and the Indian National Anthem, after which prayers for India's independence will be offered.

The function will be held in a befitting manner, as among the attendants will be distinguished persons including Mr. H. N. Khoob, D. I. Mahtani, R. D. Hasrajani, D. W. Sadani, P. M. Relwani and other prominent residents.

Mr. Thadhani has also arranged an Indian "Bhojan" in the India Club, for 7 p.m., and the function will be brought to a close by 9 p.m.

FERNANDEZ APPOINTED CHILEAN FOREIGN CHIEF

New Cabinet Formed—Riesco Fails to Accept Post Due To Opposition

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 23.—The new Chilean Cabinet was sworn in yesterday with Joaquin Fernandez, former Chilean Ambassador to Uruguay, filling the post of Foreign Minister, according to a Santiago dispatch.

The foreign portfolio was originally slated for E. Riesco, who failed to accept the offer due to the opposition of the Radical Party, it is reported.

Other members of the new Chilean Cabinet include Home Minister Raul Morales (Radical), Finance Minister Guillermo del Pedregal (Liberal), Defense Minister Alfredo Duhalde (Radical), Education Minister Benjamin Claro (Radical), Labor Minister Mariano Bustos (Democrat), Justice Minister Oscar Gallardo (Independent), Land Colonization Minister Enrique Arriaga (Socialist), Agriculture Minister Fernando Moller (Radical), Public Health Minister Miguel Etchebarne (Socialist), Economy and Commerce Minister Froilan Arriaga (Socialist), and Public Works Minister Manuel Hidalgo (Socialist).

Life of Battak Tribe in Sumatra Replete With Many Bizarre Tales

Marriage Considered Business Transaction by Paying 40 Guilders Up—Claps Hands, Bends Back When Passing Before A Superior

The various unusual and amusing customs of the Battak tribe in Sumatra are interestingly described by a Domei correspondent in a report from Medan on Thursday.

"When a fruit ripens it falls to the ground." One hundred years ago, the Battak applied this rule to the human being also. When one of their members became too old to work, the relatives of the aged person would force him to climb a tree. At first they would sing and dance underneath the tree, and when these were finished they would shake the tree so that the aged one on the tree would fall to the ground unable to sustain himself any longer. Once shaken off to the ground, the whole group would beat the doomed person on the head, each partaking of whatever piece of flesh that was to his liking.

The Battak tribe of today is vastly different. A certain Battak girl could speak Dutch, French and German fluently, and she also skilfully plays such difficult pieces as Beethoven and Chopin on the piano. Here again we must renew our conception of the native inhabitants of the tropic zones.

The Battak tribes, inhabiting the mountainous regions of the northern part of Sumatra are divided into two types, the Karobata and Tobabata. The Karobatas are more ferocious in nature, preferring manual labor, while the Tobabatas, though violent by nature, have a higher standard of education, occuping comparatively higher positions as lawyers, doctors, government officials and so forth.

Most of the Battak tribes are Christians, which condition calls for explanation in face of the fact that almost all of the inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies are Mohammedans, but there is an interesting episode in this connection. Several centuries ago a German missionary came to spread the gospels, establishing himself in Patang on this west coast of Sumatra. As can be expected, the cannibals instead of listening to the sermons, seized the missionary as he approached Campon village of the Battak tribe and pulled out all his teeth. Not daunted in the least, the missionary returned to Germany and came back again with a set of false teeth. The surprise of the natives can be imagined and they hailed the missionary as a reincarnation of god. They were all baptized and accepted the Christian faith.

The clothes differ greatly between city and country dwellers, but in general they have come under the influence of European customs, the men in the cities wearing uniform styled coats and skirt-like sarongs, with sonco (a sort of Turkish hat) or turbans on their heads. The Battaks consider it discourteous to bare their heads in the presence of a European; therefore, during formal rites and when receiving guests the head is never uncovered. In general, the Battaks go barefooted, although those of the intellectual class wear shoes. Men and women wear the same kind of sarong.

Marriage between those related in blood is strictly tabooed. The Battaks consider marriage as a pure business transaction, the ordinary men paying generally 40 guilders and up, while the chieftans 120 guilders and up to the family of the girl they are marrying. In this marriage system, a woman is a mere commodity, without any chance of expressing her likes or dislikes. If there are no children after a certain period has elapsed since marriage, the man is allowed to take another wife, but at present due to Christian influence monogamy is generally observed, although the sultans and rajahs have several wives. The marriage ages for both upper and lower classes are an average of 17 years for the boys and 14 years for girls.

Unusual practices also exist with regard to funerals. If a child is stillborn, it is buried under the eaves of the house and if a woman dies on account of childbirth, the corpse is buried in the yard, without any funeral rites. This is an expression of the tribe's disgust at anyone dying from such simple natural process as giving birth to a child.

Many more deeprooted customs are found among the tribe, such as in passing before a superior, a Battak must clasp his hands together and bend his back. He must use his thumb in pointing to a thing never the first finger, and the right is considered unclean, therefore, to hit a person or throw a thing at him with the right hand means disgrace far greater than death. It is customary for the men to say the first words of greeting when they meet any woman of their acquaintance on the streets.

The various customs of the Battaks seemed very strange at first, but in the cities the native customs are giving way to the European influence and at times they become nothing but ape-like mimicries. However, these tribes must be lead as a member of the Greater East Asia group, fully respecting and sympathizing with their own native customs.

GAMES SLATED AT Y.C.A.C.

German Hockey and Handball Teams Will See Action Sunday

Three German teams will see action on Sunday at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi, the second hockey eleven meeting the Yokohama Commercials from 9:30 a.m. followed by the first team match against Hosei University at 11:00. The handball players will take on the powerful German ships' team from 3:30 p.m. sharp.

The following players are asked to be present 2nd Hockey team: Messrs Vogt, L. Fachtmann, Hufnagel, Schloerb, Dr. Engel, Mueller, Ackenhausen, Mosler, Bergmann, Sonnenschein, M. Fachtmann. Referee: Dohm. 1st Hockey team: Messrs Meisinger, Edgar Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Morgen, Fehlen, Henn, E. Levedag Jr., Pekrun, Dohm, Schutte. Referee: Glombik. Handball team: Messrs Mosaner (captain), M. Fachtmann, Handge, Rapp, O. Schmidt, Miggemann, Ketel, Speringer, Bernstein, A. Bernstein, W. Schmidt.

The Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's rugby fifteen will play the Keio B.Y.B. team on Sunday afternoon at the Negishi field from 2:00 p.m. sharp. The following players are asked to turn out Messrs Swanson, Eastlake, Remedios, Petroff, Kranz, Harriss (captain), Planas, Pestalozzi, Agajan, Weiss, Weidemann, Mandel, Belous Schoene and C. Fernandes. Referee: P. Lord.

Drawings for the tennis handicap singles have now been completed and participants are asked to note that all first round matches and bracketed byes will have to be completed by November 3.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING HIGH

Palestine, Syria, Lebanon Placed Under Martial Law

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, October 22.—In spite of the pacification operation by the British authorities, the Arabs' anti-British movement in West Asia is apparently becoming serious. The British Supreme Command in West Asia has placed Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and other cities under martial law, according to a report from Ankara.

As a result, the citizens in these cities have been forbidden to hold assemblies and stage demonstrations.

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When India's Women Rise As Fighters for Freedom

Side by Side With the Able Leaders of India, Able Women Are Stoutly Defending the Helm of Their Troubled Ship in a Stormy Sea

The charm of Oriental women lies in their unobtrusiveness. This unobtrusiveness does not come from mere passivity or inability to assert themselves. It only shows the quiet strength of mind and the fine sense of balance that Oriental women possess. When need arises they can step forward and perform tasks that even the most worthy of men could hardly attempt.

In India today it is not only the men who are fighting for a free India. In what might be considered strictly as a masculine sphere of undertaking, able women stand side by side with able men, stoutly defending the helm of a troubled ship on a stormy sea, bound, slowly but surely, for a new paradise.

The following article by a woman correspondent of the Mainichi, although written before the arrest of India's leaders by the British, shows the fighting spirit and unflinching faith of India's women at this, their most crucial, moment in their country's history. The article follows:

We finally reached Wardha station and got off. The station was quiet and not very large. Carrying our baggage, my three friends and I headed for the exit, where we were met by a quiet youth.

Having decided to walk as it was still very early, we trudged through the village. Where brick houses had once stood, only foundation stones, now met the eye. I asked what had happened and was told by the youth that they were the remains of a riot.

After walking some ten blocks we came to a farm where various kinds of fruit trees were being raised experimentally. Five or six cool looking stone buildings stood in the quiet surroundings. There was also a workshop equipped with spinning wheels, hand-looms, and a library. This was the great Gandhi's Youth's Hall.

When he sat to eat in the weaving room where many spinning wheels were lined up, an Englishwoman in blue cotton sari came in and silently served us. She was Gandhi's secretary, Miss Slade, who after long years in India had been completely Indianized.

There was the tranquillity and piety of a pure Indian about her. The strict training and the daily contemplation of the Gandhi Ashram had cleansed her from the crimes of England making her think and feel like an Indian.

It is said that she and Mr. Andrews are the only two English people who are really trusted by Gandhi. Her soft blond hair matched her blue gown and was especially beautiful. Her white bare feet softly padded on the earth floor.

Gandhi Ashram

Our breakfast was a simple one, consisting of goat's milk and lightly baked chapatti. Later we went to the school founded for the children of the Indian National Congress members, where Mahatma Gandhi lived, and there, we were guided by the late Sri Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's private-secretary, who recently died in prison.

The many Indian women, who have given husbands and sons to the cause, live in tiny huts within the Gandhi Ashram and are putting their whole souls into raising their children into courageous men to fight for India's independence.

At Sri Desai's call the women assembled in the hall. They neatly took off their sandals at the doorway and knelt on the floor, each with spools of spinning thread or knitting work in her hand. They were trying to devote every second of their time to these works in their desire to serve their country.

On their brows, which told of the many struggles they had gone through, was stamped an unspeakable nobility. These women had an air about them that was some how different from that of the ordinary Indian women.

I wondered what it was. They all had something stern, earnest, and solemn about them.

I felt that should an independence movement break out, these silent, strong-willed women would be the first to start an anti-British demonstration with independence flags in hand. I felt that they would march on until thrown into prison, even if guns should be turned on them, through fire, and to the end of the world. Theirs is a strong unshakable will. These are the women who have given up husband, son, brother, and father, and have made a strong and pathetic resolution.

With Gandhi

The moon was beautiful that night, shining high in the clear sky and casting shadows through the mango trees. The whole Ashram was quietude itself. Dark figures in groups of twos and threes walked silently under the mango trees toward the residence of Mahatma Gandhi.

We crossed a hill where goats were tied to trees, and we soon came to Mahatma Gandhi's home. On the first floor could be seen a number of meditation and reading rooms. As the Mahatma was convalescing on the top floor, we went there. The Deccan Plateau spread far and wide before us, glittering in silvery beauty in the moonlight. The baying of wolves came from the distant woods.

The dark figures that silently climbed the stairs knelt on the cold floor of the balcony. Soon a prayer was begun headed by the thirty or forty women assembled there. One of the patriots began to play the vina. The beautiful and pathetic notes waveringly filled the silent night, enchanting and elevating the people's soul to the world above.

After the piece was ended, those assembled began to chant songs from the Veda, the collection of ancient Indian poems. A few men's voices mingled with the feminine voices, giving the song a spiritual nature. The chants followed by a short talk by the Mahatma. He talked quietly surrounded by the mothers, wives, and children of the patriots.

But the words of the saint who transcended life or death and who had intently striven to grasp the truth, must have gone deep into the listeners' hearts. Sounds of sobbing came through the air. Was it from a young widow, or was it from a mother who had given up her child?

Taking part in this solemn evening prayer, I felt that now I knew where the solemnity, the earnestness, and the tranquillity of these women originated.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was at the Mahatma's feet serving him diligently, came to a corner of the balcony upon being called by Sri Desai and shook our hands heartily. I shall never forget her sinewy hands. The finger joints were thick and hard, relating better than anything else the many years of hardship she had gone through with her husband. She was clad in a white sari made of hand woven cotton material.

Her face was exactly like her pictures, round with twinkling eyes and with stern firm lips. Her tiny body was permeated with strength giving one the feeling that she would go through any hardship with a smile. It was she who had always encouraged the Mahatma to go through even death for justice. It was she also who had enhanced the spirit in the Ashram and helped develop it.

Madame Naidu

After spending a day in Wardha, I went alone to Bombay. I had reserved my first day to visit Madame Naidu.

Mme. Naidu, the daughter of a scientist had grown up in the plateau region of Hyderabad. (Deccan) and had studied in England. At the age of 18 she had married Sri Naidu, a physician. She has two daughters, one of whom I had already met at the All Indian Women's Conference. She must have mentioned my name to her mother. Mme. Naidu asked me to come immediately when I telephoned her.

Upon reaching the high-class hotel in the residential district of Bombay, a boy in a white uniform and gold stripes opened the door of the car.

As I entered the hotel, I suddenly thought of an episode. Some years ago when Madame Naidu was taken ill, Mahatma Gandhi went to see her. Hearing of his visit, the people thronged to the hotel entrance eager to catch a glimpse of him. Then a shabby old man walked to the elevator and tried to get in.

Surprised by the old man's audacity, the elevator boy shouted, "Go away, you dirty thing. Get out of here."

The old man smiled, and leaning on his cane went to the stairway and disappeared into Madame Naidu's room. I felt as if I were hearing the Mahatma's hearty laugh.

Madame Naidu stretched out her large olive-skinned arm and welcomed me. Flowers decorated the room and on the desk were lying newspapers and English books. We talked about the Women's Conference and I on my impressions of India and the latest conditions in Japan. After receiving an invitation to tea at the villa of a Moslem artist and to a play, I left the hotel.

Poetical Greetings

The following day she wrote me a long poem on pretty colored paper. It was beautifully worded and written in lovely handwriting. The general meaning of the poem was to the following effect:

"My dear Japanese sister, we the people of India, the land of the lotus, and the land of Buddha's birth, extend our heartiest greetings to you who share the same faith and are Buddha's children like us.

"When I think of Buddha's peace, of the sublime state of Nirvana, I grieve over the gloom and ignorance of the present world, which is filled with agonies. But let us firmly be-

(Turn to Column 6)

THE ARTIST WHO PAINTED OUTSIDE THE LAW

From the time he disagreed with his teacher about the proper colors to be used in painting the abdomen of a giraffe, Hogai Kano showed himself a man of unusual ideas, unconventional, revolutionary, and superbly original;—a man whom later critics compared with Michael Angelo, the great Renaissance painter.

That much hackneyed expression about life beginning when one is past forty is probably a comparatively recent product of the modern age, but it may well have originated with Hogai Kano, whose name is familiar among art circles as being synonymous with the national art movement of the Meiji Era, and which is associated by art lovers with the establishment of the Tokyo School of Fine, Arts.

Hogai Kano, one of the most original and vigorous painters that Japan has produced, lived at a time when the country was undergoing a great national transformation, so that his art, which ordinarily would have at once been recognized, was not fully appreciated until he reached the age of 55, after he had gone through many years of severe hardship. Such was the vigor and strength of his style, however, that in the few years left to him of life, he played a leading role in the revival of the traditional style of Japanese painting, and carved a permanent niche for himself in the gallery of the immortals.

It is related how in his young days as he was casting about for a nom de plume which would aptly fit his peculiar style, he consulted his brother-law Shigenobu Toriyama, and asked him what he thought of 'Hogai' (literally, outside the law).

"Why Hogai?" Toriyama asked.

"Well, you see, I want to break away from the conventional laws of painting and paint in a new style."

"Ha, ha. That's fine. That's very much like you. But don't you think 'outside the law' is going a bit too far? Why not make it 'fragrant cliff?' It sounds like 'outside the law.'"

"Hmm. 'Fragrant cliff.' That's good. That shall be my nom de plume from now. But my painting style is going to be 'outside the law' just the same."

That was Hogai. With that same vigorous spirit he led a life of 61 struggling years. He showed himself a talented artist at the early age of 13, and at 20, he was sent by the clan to Yedo to study painting.

He studied under Shosen Kano, progressed rapidly in his art, became the head of the class, and together with Gaho Hashimoto, were called Shosen's best students. The two, moreover were very close friends.

Disagreement

One day the teacher, Shosen, was called to the Jorakuin Monastery of Shitaya to make a wall painting of a giraffe. Hogai went with him as his assistant to mix the colors.

In painting the abdomen of the giraffe, although he was well aware that his teacher intended to paint it yellow, he thought yellow would be inharmonious and mixed some other color with it.

On finding out what his pupil had done, Shosen became furious.

"What's the idea of using that color? It's the rule to paint the abdomen of giraffes yellow." Shosen was the most conservative painter even among the artists of that time, while Hogai was the very opposite, in adherence to his policy of going 'outside the law.'

"Yes, sir. I know that's the rule, but don't you think yellow here would be a bit inharmonious?"

"That's enough! What do you know of painting?"

"But, sir. . ."

"Are you going to argue with me? All right, then. Leave the brush. I do not need your help any more. Anyone who wilfully changes his teacher's style is not my pupil. Go anywhere you wish and paint in your own way."

"Yes, sir. Then I shall leave. I cannot help it." Hogai left in anger.

Several days later Gaho Hashimoto rushed to Hogai's home upon hearing of the incident and found Hogai deeply repenting his rashfulness.

"Hashimoto, take me to our teacher, will you," Hogai asked. "I want to apologize. Although I only said what I believed, I shouldn't have been so impudent to my teacher, to whom I owe so much."

"I understand. Then let us go together."

When the two went to Shosen's home, he was again the warm and gentle teacher.

"All right. Always keep in mind your feelings of today, and you may keep on studying under me. I really have nothing to say when stubborn Hogai comes apologizing to me like this. To tell you the truth, I have always admiral Hogai's new style. He certainly has something there. But it is just as important that he should respect his teacher. If he forgets propriety, he is sure to fall into trouble when he goes out into the world. That is why I was so harsh with him."

A great national crisis occurred at that time. National opinion was split as to whether the Tokugawa Shogunate should continue or not and whether or not Japan should open her ports. The country was in a predicament and the people was nervous. There was no time for fine arts or literature.

Such being the state even the great Shosen had to close his school. Gaho Hashimoto, who later became a noted artist, made his living by painting scenery on fans at one sen per fan, while Hogai returned to his home in Choshu and earned his living in the same way as Gaho. But as it was impossible to support his wife, he raised silk worms and barely escaped starvation.

Soon the Meiji Restoration was brought about and the Southwestern Rebellion was brought to a close. Hogai became restless in Choshu. He sold whatever he could and with the little money he was able to scrape together, he went to Tokyo with his wife. He was fifty years old at that time.

If there is such a phrase as "life begins at fifty," it fits Hogai to perfection. His remarkable work in painting was accomplished in the last ten years of his life after he went to Tokyo for the second time.

With a small capital he opened a jumble shop and in his spare moments, continued to paint on fans, which brought him no more money than before.

A friend of his suggested that he paint after the literary school, which was popular then. He finally consented although much against his will, for literary painting was not to his taste.

His friend exclaimed with joy upon seeing the few pictures he had completed. "You are a master painter, if you can paint as skillfully as this even in a style you don't like. Why, they are perfect literary paintings. People will buy them in no time!"

Hogai did not seem happy at all. "Although I did take the trouble to paint them, I don't think I'll have you sell them," he said. "They may be literary paintings in form, but they are after all mere imitations. There is no spirit in them. They are dead. I don't want to disgrace myself by selling such paintings, and I would be doing wrong to those who buy them."

His friend could say nothing but hang his head. Hogai became more miserable than ever. His strong and fervent style of painting could not be appreciated by the people. His jumble shop turned out to be a failure, for he was not a good business man. To add to his misfortune, his lungs were affected and he had to take to bed. He and his wife struggled through poverty, cold, and starvation.

Fortunately, he recovered his health. Hearing of a vacancy in the Ueno Museum, he went to apply for the position. He went into the museum and was about to make the application, when he came face to face with his former teacher.

"Sensei! Sensei! You, here?" Hogai exclaimed.

"Why, Hogai!"

Their eyes brimmed with tears. What a pitiful change. The great Shosen Kano, who as the master painter of the Tokugawa Shogunate, had once done wall paintings in Yedo Castle and had been granted the title of Hoin, was now a mere employee in the museum.

Upon reaching home that day, Hogai told his wife that he would look for some other employment. He could not work in the same place, in the same position as Shosen, who had once been his teacher.

He then found employment in a firm where he painted pictures for ceramic ware, and thus barely managed to live. Then in the 15th year of the Meiji Era fortune finally smiled on him. His friend, Gaho Hashimoto, commissioned him with his own work of painting a scroll picture for Marquis Shimazu.

Recognition

The work greatly eased his living, enabling him to exhibit a painting done in his own style. He was 55 years old at that time.

His work was immediately recognized by Ernest Fenellosa, lecturer on fine arts at the Tokyo University, the forerunner of the present Tokyo Imperial University.

Just about that time, Japanese painting began to revive. Hogai saw his opportunity and led the movement. With every work he produced, he gained new fame. Among his best was the one on the Deva king, which attracted the attention of Prince Hirobumi Ito, then Prime Minister.

The Premier wished to have one of Hogai's works. Hogai was overjoyed. Here was a chance to show Hirobumi Ito, who was an admirer of Western art, the beauty of Japanese painting and have him support the Japanese art circle.

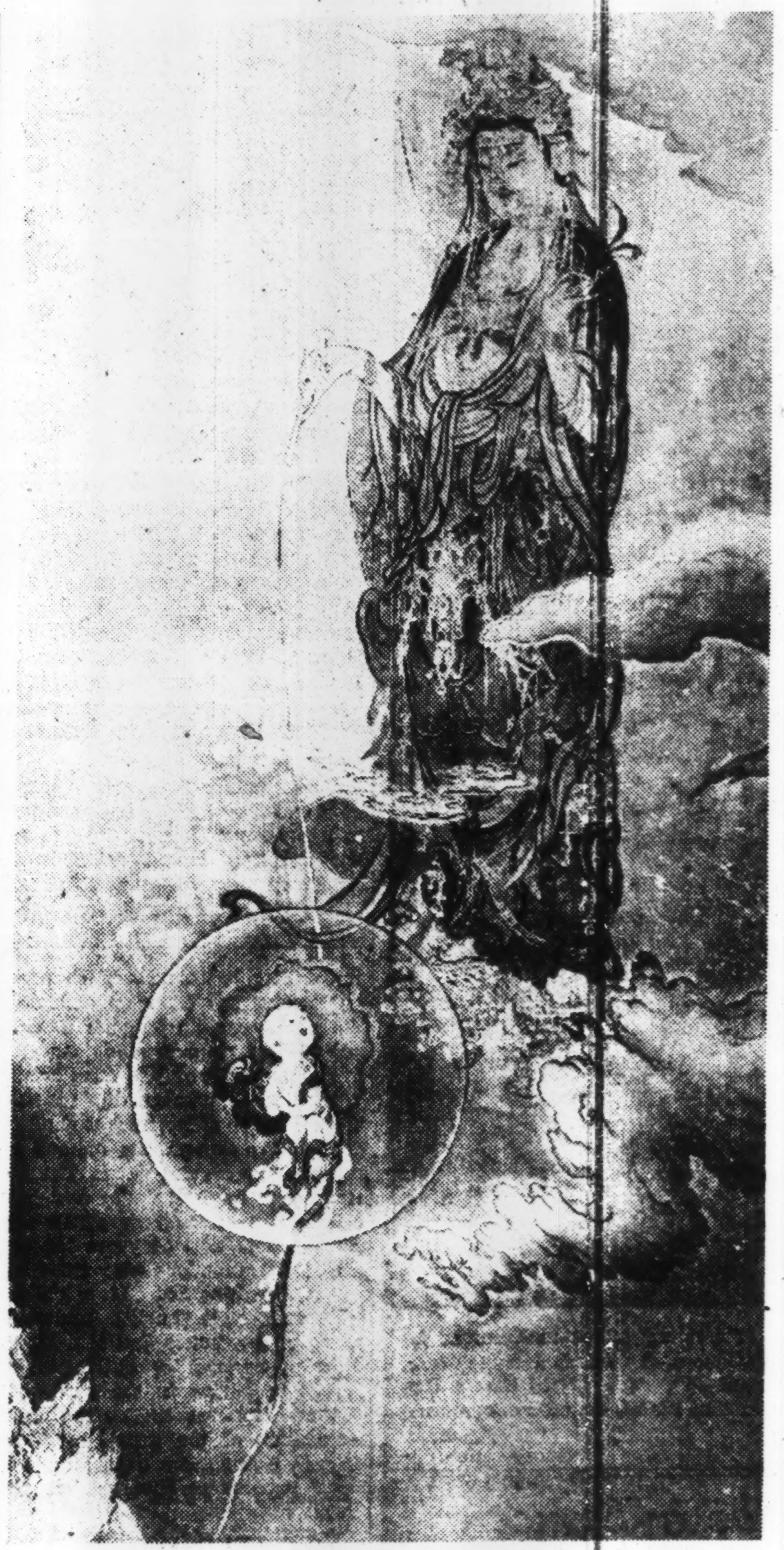
On the night before his interview with the Premier, he thought that as the Premier was such a busy person, the interview would be closed should any pause occur in his talk on Japanese art. He figured he would have to talk continuously if he wanted to win the Premier's support.

He took out a memorandum-book and wrote in it all he wished to say. At the interview on the following day, he began with "The merits of Japanese painting are. . ." and discoursed on his subject for more than two hours. Hirobumi Ito was impressed as well as bored, and finally said, "I'll do all I can to promote Japanese painting."

That was all Hogai wished to hear. He left the mansion triumphant, and immediately started work on his painting of an eagle, which he had promised the Premier. He went to the Ueno Zoo to study the bird. He sketched from all angles, from the front, the side, and the back. He sketched the bird flapping its wings, or flying majestically in the air. He wanted to paint his best and win Hirobumi Ito over completely for the sake of the Japanese art circle.

The painting was finally completed, and as Hogai had hoped, it won the Premier's high approval and support for the art circle. A movement was immediately begun by Hogai, Fenellosa, and Tenshin Okakura to promote Japanese art. In December of the 21st year of the Meiji Era (1888), the office of the Tokyo School of Fine Arts was founded within Ueno Park, and Hogai, the leader of the Japanese painting revival movement, was appointed the head of the art department. However, four months before the school was opened, he passed away at the age of 61.

His unfinished masterpiece, "Hibo Kannon," is classified among the best paintings of the Meiji Era. (Katsuhiko Otaguro, King Magazine.)



Hogai Kano's Hibo Kannon

(Tokyo Fine Art School, Ueno)

Hogai's idealistic theory may be seen in this his last and most famous work. The Kannon stands with a highly dignified pose, in respiendent clouds. In her left hand she holds a tiny branch of willow, a symbol of meekness. From the delicate flask in her right hand falls a drop of water, the water of wisdom, which forms a transparent globe containing a baby. The child is looking up with its tiny and lovely hands clasped in grateful adoration. Kakuzo Okakura has compared this painting with the "Creation" by Michael Angelo, the Vatican at Rome, as expressing with equally wonderful merit the highest beauty of creative power. Unquestionably it occupies the highest position in modern Japanese painting as an example of idealistic painting with a distinctive high spiritual quality.

When India's Women Rise As Fighters for Freedom

(Continued From Column 2)

lieve that it is only when we struggle through the hardships of the actual world and overcome the evil that we can attain the blissful state of Nirvana, and holding this faith firm in ourselves, let us walk hand in hand through this earth."

The poem was rich in imagery and elegant words, well worthy of her name as a world's poetess.

No one can deny that Madame Naidu is the leader of Indian women and a genius who passed the entrance examination to the Madras University at the age of fourteen. Her literary ability was recognized by Yeats and other English poets, when she was yet very young, and was honored with a seat in the Royal Society of Literature. After her return to India, she produced a collection of poems and gained world fame.

When her daughters were fully grown, she began to take part in national movements, served as the president of the Indian National Congress, and today, she is unquestionably one of the greatest leaders of India. In conversation and at tea she was extremely tactful, showing herself to be a fine politician.

Living in a hotel in Bombay where the Mohammedans hold much power, she has drawn the good will of the kings of the various provinces toward the national movement, making the rich pour wealth and the poor their fervor into the National Congress Movement.

Although she was shown respect and love wherever she went, she was not a bit affected, but with her sharp eyes she seemed to be looking through everything. Herein lay her attraction, I thought.

The Conference

Travancore is a rich province at the southern tip of India, ruled by a queen. The All Indian Women's Conference was held at its capital, Trivandrum. The several hundred Indian women I met there, were all interesting personalities. Among them was Madame Sevaminahden who has a large residence in the southern part of Madras, which at that time was said to be in the midst of a riot. She was an extremely gentle person and showed her capability as secretary of the Women's Conference.

I traveled with her for a few days and was greatly impressed by these women who throw away their positions as wives of rich men for patriotic movements.

I felt as if I could actually see her giving orders to her servants to look after her many children, and see to the cows and other domestic animals. Then there were the farm and farmers that needed care. All these had to be seen to before she left for the conference.

There were women who had traveled for five days and nights to the conference, bringing their children with them. Nothing could stop them from fulfilling their fervent wish to better their country.

I feel that in their endeavors for the freedom of their country, these women must have encouraged their husbands and sons to participate, and after drawing their servants also toward the movement, they too are giving their all under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. (Tomiko Kora, in Sunday Mainichi)

The Warrior Who Changed His Sword for a Plough

Tsutau Nitobe, Grandfather of the Late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Was a Great Pioneer Who Cast Off His Rank to Turn to the Soil

After a thirty minute ride from Komagi Station, where one transfers from the Tohoku main line to the Towada line, Sambongi, the terminus of the line, is reached.

This town in Aomori Prefecture, which has been known from yore as a horse market, was opened during the Ansei Era (1856-1859) by Tsutau Nitobe, grandfather of the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, and his heir, Jujiro.

In this day and age when great stress is being laid on the increase of production, it is proper that the people be reminded of the great work of the pioneer who renounced his rank of samurai in order to take to the soil.

Tsutau Nitobe was born in the 5th year of the Kansei Era (1793) in Rikuchu, where his family served the Nambu clan for many generations.

His father, Koretami, who was greatly concerned over the nation's slackening defense work, propounded the need of strengthening it and was forced to move into Kawauchi in Kitagori after having his hereditary stipend cut down.

Tsutau followed his father to the new home, where livelihood was found to be extremely difficult. They barely made their living by selling lumber. As a business man Tsutau was sharp-sighted and clever. Although Towada at that time was still rich in Judas and zelkova trees, there was no means of cutting down and transporting them.

Lumbering

Utilizing the Okuirise River that flowed from Lake Towada, Tsutau cut down trees one after another and sent them from Port Yato to the lumber yard in Fukagawa, Yedo, and made an enormous profit.

Six years later, his father was pardoned and permitted to return to Morioka. Business was completely given up, cedar saplings were planted on his land, and mulberry trees were planted on the defense banks of the castle for silk-worm industry. The family's economic tension was thus greatly eased.

As the years passed, Tsutau's ability came to be recognized. He was placed in charge of the clan's horses, then was made a commissioner of the mountains, and later was given the extremely important office of taking charge of the lord's attendance to the Shogun's court.

Having a strong sense of justice, he had to fight many a time with the crafty officials which eventually led him to leave the service. However, he was well aware of the flow of history and the trend of times.

Just at this time, as Finance Administrator, Tsutau was exerting himself to ease the clan's financial difficulties. However, he could not remain in that position, despite its importance. He wanted to be absorbed in some worthwhile work and put an end to such a tumultuous life in a chaotic world.

Resigning from his office, he resolved to start some great work. That great work was the cultivation of Sambongi. Having traveled extensively through the country in his youth, he had some idea of this region. Besides, he had frequented this vicinity while in his former office.

Cultivation Samurai

When he cast away his rank of a samurai and became a pioneer to open Sambongi, he was already 62 years of age. Firmly believing that if Sambongi should be cultivated, 15,000 koku of rice could be taken, he called for volunteers, promising them the rank of "cultivation samurai" and making an agreement with them to run the system in a way similar to that of the jointstock companies of today.

The water was to be taken from the upper stream of the Okuirise River, which had its source in Lake Towada. The water from the Okuirise River would combine with the Nakasato River, pass through a tunnel 1,636 meters in length, come out to Dan-no-dai-mura, meet with the Kumanosawa River, and passing through a second 1,507 meter tunnel, go out to Yakamimura, pass through a 5,454 meter, dam, and finally reach Sambongimura.

In April of the 2nd year of the Ansei Era (1855) work was launched for the large scale waterway construction. Trees were felled and sign-posts raised. Chisel and iron hammer began to do their work in the Dantai and Anshutsu mountains.

The work was by no means easy, the most difficult part being the construction of the tunnel which was to be 5 feet in height and width. In those days there was no dynamite nor surveying instrument like today. The chisel was the only instrument at their disposal.

As it was impossible to dig straight through the mountain, a waterway was dug along the foot of the mountain, and every 60 ken, a hole from 3 to 10 ken was made on the mountainside and the waters were thereby linked. Such a primitive method had to be used.

Waterworks Completed

Three years passed. On April 24, of the 5th year of the Ansei Era (1858), the waterworks of the Okuirise River were completed. The work of Tsutau Nitobe's second son, Jujiro must also be remembered.

Compared to his father, he was more of an idealist. While serving as an official at Yedo, he suggested that all silk-goods be taken as tariff and sold to the French, and a part of the income be used in the Sambongi cultivation work. He was falsely charged for making this suggestion, and as a result his stipend was confiscated.

He also made a plan to dig a channel from the Ogawara swamp to Aomori Bay so that ships would not have to go around Cape Shiriya. However, he died very young, before his plan was taken up, even before his father. It was he also who opened the horse market, promoted pottery industry, and taught silk worm cultivation. His achievements in developing industries were many and great.

Potatoes, buckwheat, and Deccan grass, began to grow on the Sambongi plain, which had been turned from a wild land into a progressive farmland. It is said that Tsutau Nitobe used to become flushed with joy on seeing the fields cultivated year after year. In September of the 4th year of Meiji (1871), he finally died at the age of 79.

Even after his death, the government and the people cooperated, and after repairing the waterway, which was already badly damaged, they were able to obtain a rice field of 800 chobu and harvest 15,000 koku of rice. However, a large part of the fields designated as areas to be cultivated, was still wild and densely forested.

In 1937, a plan was made to utilize Lake Towadako, the sources of the Okuirise River, and open an area of some 2,500 chobu in Sambongi at government expense.

The waterway into which Tsutau Nitobe pured his heart and soul 85 years ago, has now been strengthened with concrete, and the tunnels have been widened.

Now that years have passed and the fields of Sambongi are producing an abundant crop annually, people are forgetting the great work of this pioneer. Tsutau Nitobe, who at sixty years of age, threw away his position of samurai to tackle the soil, should be remembered, for in him was embodied the true noble spirit of a farmer, (Sunday Mainichi)

Fallen Leaves

At the tree's foot, with gorgeous colors fraught,
The scarlet maple leaves rest as they fell.
Where is the Autumn in whose hand was brought
That splendid foliage? Rests she here as well
Under the mantle she herself has wrought?

Across the Hills

Who in the wild hills strays,
These late October days,
A gift receives
Upon his shoulders laid—
(Yet all unwoven)
Of the maple leaves.

UNHEALTHY SOARING OF STOCKS STOPPED

Tokyo Exchange Raises Margin Tariff; Stricter Control to Be Enforced

PRICES BETTER NEW HIGHS

Strict Observance of 15-Day Delivery Limit Aimed at Sound Trading

Reflecting the ever-increasing transactions in stocks, the spot section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange has displayed an unusual trading boom in various wares for days on end. By way of curbing this unwholesome trend, the Tokyo Stock Exchange raised the margin tariff as from October 22 and the Finance Ministry decided the same day to invite representatives of the stock exchanges of the leading cities on October 24 for discussions on the control to be exercised over transactions in wares in the spot market so as to assure their delivery within the specified number of days, reports the Chugai.

Prices Affected

The paper goes on to reveal that the measures thus taken by the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Finance Ministry have had an immediate effect on the prices of general securities, and that the upward swing of the major wares was substantially reversed on October 22.

The fact is, the abnormal rise of stock prices was so pronounced in the spot market that, despite the noticeable slips sustained this week, their quotations on October 22 stand remarkably higher than the new highs scored on July 14 this year when the Finance Ministry enforced a counter-step for the first time. The following table will show a comparison of quotations of the leading wartime industrials as of July 14 and October 22:

Comparison of quotations of Wartime Key Industrials.

(Figures marked † show decline. * means calls are included)

Ware	As of July 14	As of Oct. 22	Comparison
Kawasaki Heavy Ind.	¥83.30	¥98.00	¥14.70
Hakodate Shipbldg	68.00	94.00	26.00
Tachikawa Airplane	67.90	79.00	11.10
Showa Airplane	44.50	52.00	7.50
Aichi Clock, new	88.50	114.00	25.50
Kawanishi Airplane	96.50	110.00	13.50
Automobile Ind., new	48.80	77.00	*28.20
Automobile Parts Ind.	57.60	77.30	19.70
Miyada Iron Works	83.50	104.00	20.50
Special Steel	105.00	125.00	20.00
Mitsubishi Steel	147.50	121.50	†26.00
Japan Foreign Ind.	76.00	94.00	18.00
Tokyo Foreign Ind.	61.00	70.80	9.80
Toyo Bearing, new	54.90	67.00	12.10
Japan Prec. Mach., new	54.80	94.30	*39.50
Koyo Prec. Mach.	100.50	119.00	18.50
Sumitomo Metallic	138.50	131.00	† 7.50
Tokyo-Shibaura Elec.	113.00	112.50	† 0.50
Fuji Elec. Mach.	137.00	126.00	†11.00
Kokusan Elec. Mach.	103.50	113.00	9.50
Japan Prec. Tools	76.70	80.00	12.30
Japan Piston, new	58.10	99.00	*40.90
Japan Pulp	71.50	93.00	21.50
Tokyo Machinery	90.50	102.00	11.50

Spots Tax-Exempt

The boom in the spot market is attributable to a positive factor in that transactions in spots are exempted from taxation on the margin of profit unlike those liquidated in the long-term and short-term sections and that not securities have been required except for specified wares.

In consequence, however, of the growing tendency to speculative transactions in the spot market, registering a daily turnover of some 300,000 shares for some consecutive days of late, the balance of shares remaining undelivered has recently reached a new high of 1,650,000, thereby exceeding the record in July last of 1,300,000 shares. All this signifies an abnormal boom in transactions on the spot market, and it is but natural that the competent authorities should regard this trend, the advance of prices by leaps and bounds in a brief space of time, however advantageous to investors in wartime industrials, as an undeniably unsound phenomenon.

It is from this standpoint that the Finance Ministry is now bent on the control of stock prices by exacting strict delivery of wares within the specified limit of 15 days in the spot market, inasmuch as the Finance Ministry understands that this specified limit has been occasionally ignored by jobbers. There is every reason to anticipate a fair improvement according to this warning given by the Finance Ministry.

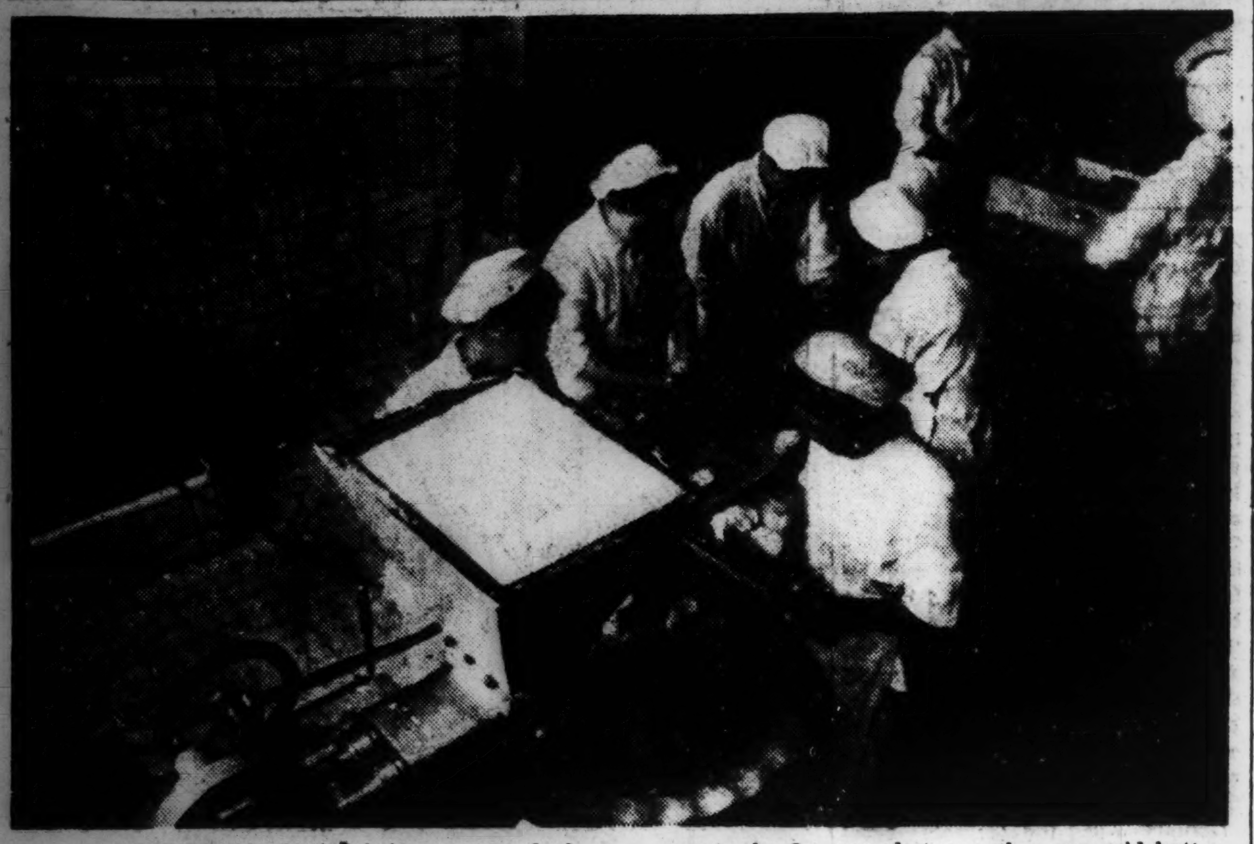
Demand Abnormal

From a broader point of view, however, it is felt certain that the abnormal rise in stock prices has been essentially accountable for demand among the investing public exceeding the volume of shares disposed of by their holders, and that this soaring of stock prices may be efficiently curbed by a sensible adjustment of demand to supply befitting the situation.

It is contemplated by the Finance Ministry to demand the suspension of trade on the part of those stock brokers failing to deliver wares within the specified limit of 15 days or strike out the names these people from the list of stock brokers' associations, and to order the Tokyo Stock Exchange to discontinue the franchising of such men as occasions arise.

The paper adds that the Osaka Stock Exchange is expected to take a similar step as the Tokyo Stock Exchange in connection with the counter-measure in question revealed by the Finance Ministry.

Fair Hands for Fair Fare



Creamy Hokkaido butter being prepared for distribution. Time was when anything savoring of a cow or any other four-footed animal was abhorrent to the Japanese but now they are avid butter consumers.

CREATION IS FAVORED OF ECONOMIC BODIES

Bill to Be Presented in Diet on Setting Up of Chambers of Economic Conferences

It is expected that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will introduce in the next session of the Imperial Diet a bill for approval of the contemplated creation of chambers of economic conferences in place of the existing chambers of commerce and industry, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Whereas this move on the part of the Commerce and Industry Ministry was unanimously supported by the various chambers of commerce and industry in Eastern Japan, a shade of objection was raised by representatives of the chambers of commerce and industry in Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe, and the chairmen of the three chambers came up to Tokyo for consultations with Susumu Kanda, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, to have doubtful points explained.

With satisfactory explanations from the Ministry official, they expressed agreement with the bill drafted by the authorities, and decided to support these authorities. It may therefore be safely admitted that the chambers of commerce and industry throughout the country will follow suit of the representatives of the chamber of Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe.

Kanda's Explanations

The gist of Mr. Kanda's explanations in the interview with the three representatives follows:

(1) The chambers of economic conferences in question will be entrusted with the mission of extending their cooperation with the government in the control of industrial economy, of developing friendly relations within and adjustment of industrial institutions, and of conducting investigations into and research in industrial economy. Moreover, they will be authorized to participate, as occasions arise, in formulating the State policy of land planning and the contemplated geographic division of locations of factories engaged in the production of wartime requirements. The contracts to be maintained and the adjustments to be made are of such wide scope that there is substantially no reduction in the functions hitherto performed by the chambers of commerce and industry.

(2) The chairmen of the chambers of economic conferences will be appointed by either the Commerce and Industry Minister or local Governors. In view, however, of the basic idea of forming these chambers on the basis of prefectural structures, they will be urged to maintain close relations with local Governors.

(3) Whether or not the chambers of economic conferences will be legally supported remains a problem to be studied later on.

It is under these circumstances that the long outstanding problem of the contemplated reform in the existing chambers of commerce and industry will be realized in the form of their reorganization into chambers of economic conferences so as to materialize perfect economic control throughout the country.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	119.50	— 1.90
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	92.60	— 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	9[illegible].90	— 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

GOV'T ADOPTS PLAN TO UP MILK OUTPUT

Will Increase Cattle to 400,000 Head Yielding 218,350,000 Gallons in 10 Years

Besides the emergency measure now contemplated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to create foodstuff supply areas, a 10-year plan to permanently increase the milk production of Japan has been adopted, effective from 1943, with a budget of ¥2,000,000 for the first year, reports Domei.

According to the plan, the number of dairy cattle will be increased from the present 150,000 head to 400,000 and the volume of milk increased from 79,400,000 gallons to 218,350,000 gallons by the end of the 10-year period.

Whereas the present volume of production barely covers the requirements of the city population, the projected increase at the end of the period will not only meet the entire domestic requirements but also make possible shipments of milk to the Southern Regions.

To this end, during the first year a nationally operated cattle breeding farm covering some 735 acres will be established in Hokkaido, where 100 head of cattle of the finest strain will be used for breeding purposes. Calves obtained from these stocks will be distributed to prefectural animal breeding stations throughout the country and used for artificially fertilizing milch cows on the farms of each prefecture.

An emergency measure is now under contemplation for the establishment of specified milk supplying villages and towns on the outskirts of large cities, where farmers capable of transporting milk to the cities within three hours will be appointed as specified farmers for breeding milk cows and supplying the cities with milk.

The Art of Bumming A Meal

A tramp entered a baker's, shivering piteously.

"A loaf of bread, please, mum," he said, placing the money on the counter. The woman gave him one. As he took it, he said with shaking voice:

"Where's the nearest hospital, mum, please?"

"The nearest hospital!" she ejaculated.

"Yes, mum, I'm feeling bad. I believe I'm sickening for something, the scarlet fever, I think."

"What!" she shrieked. "Get out of my shop."

He turned to obey.

"Here, take your money back," she said.

He did so; and, offering the bread, said humbly: "You'll take yer loaf, won't yer, mum?"

"Get out of my shop."

He sidled out, and with bowed head went around the corner. Presently another tattered wayfarer joined him.

"Well, Bill?" he said.

"Everything's jake, Hank," came the answer. "It worked swell. Now you do it fer a bit o'ham, and we're all set for our lunch."

EXCHANGE REACTS TO STAG-THROTTLE

Authorities of Finance Ministry Consider Prices Have Gone Up Too High

The Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed an unusual reaction yesterday due to the counter-measure contemplated by the Finance Ministry against the spread of speculative elements and the consequent slump of a few wares Thursday afternoon.

The long-term section felt a heavy shock due to the accumulated dealings, and nearly all classifications of wares participated in the downward movement. Of the listed wares, shipbuildings and other heavy industrials sustained losses ranging from ¥3.00 to ¥5.00 in consequence of the saturation of the rushes consistently staged by the bull camp for the last three months.

The short-term and spot sections were equally cheerless by reason of the busy unloadings by profit-taking traders.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	Delivery Oct.	Delivery Nov.	Delivery Dec.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	147.4	149.8	146.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	89.4	92.9	90.4
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	79.2	79.0	78.5
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	78.1	78.9	79.9
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	98.0	98.0	97.0
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	....	72.6	73.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.9	101.6	101.2
Manchou Tobacco (35)	95.3	94.0	94.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	109.7	110.0	109.5
O. S. K. (50)	99.0	100.9	101.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	75.0	75.5	76.1
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.7	69.9	69.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	95.3	98.9	99.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	99.4	99.5	98.6
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	146.5	141.6	140.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	67.8	68.1	68.1
Japan Beer (50)	112.0	113.0	114.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	44.1	44.3	44.5
Sumatra Dev (37½)	48.5	48.5	48.6
Asahi Glass (50)	129.9	129.6	126.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	121.8	2.5	19.5	119.5
N. Y. K., old	108.8	9.6	8.5	108.8
Do, new	93.0	3.5	2.6	92.6
Kanebo Spinning	146.2	8.0	6.2	147.2
Do, new	93.0	3.5	2.2	92.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	80.4	1.5	80.0	80.8
Osaka Stock, new	64.2	5.0	3.0	63.1
Japan Steel Tube	70.7	1.0	70.1	70.1
Japan Oil	77.6	8.0	7.5	77.8
S. M. R.	74.0	4.5	4.0	74.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.4	1.5	1.1	91.4
Hokkaido Coal	76.5	6.6	6.2	....
Toyo Rayon, new	62.0	2.2	2.0	62.0
Hitachi Iron Works	84.4	4.4	4.0	84.2
Kokura Iron Works	53.3	3.8	3.2	53.8
Japan Beer, new	60.7	60.7	59.8	60.5
Nichiro Fishery	82.8	2.8	2.2	82.2
Japan Fishery, new	48.5	8.7	8.6	48.6
Japan Sugar, new	73.9	4.0	3.6	73.9
Ensuiko Sugar	63.3	6.4	5.9	66.0
Japan Mining	55.5	5.6	5.0	55.1
Manchou Ind	57.8	8.1	7.8	....

SEAMEN'S CAMPS DECIDED

Will Train Men for Southern Transportation Jobs

The Board of Marine Affairs of the Communications Ministry has decided to open seamen's training camps at Tokyo and Kobe for the purpose of sending out large numbers of trained seamen to be employed in wartime sea transportation in the Southern Regions. According to the present plan, the two training camps will give three-year courses in engineering and navigation. Each station will admit 100 students selected from among the graduates of middle-grade schools, it is understood.

JAPAN MUST SHOW ITS SKILL IN SOUTH

Hearts of Natives Must Be Won By Display of Superiority of Japanese Industries

The first requisite for Japan's success in the economic construction of the southern regions is its success in winning the hearts of the native people of those regions. But, in order to win their hearts, Japan must show its superior ability in all lines of industries and make the native people realize the fact that the Japanese people can accomplish what no occidental people can, with all their technique and wealth. Japan, therefore, must send to those regions the cream of its engineers and technicians, says Dr. Masao Kamo, writing in a recent issue of the Jitsugyo no Nihon.

In pre-war days, it was the unshakable belief of the American people, including the Washington Government authorities, that their country was powerful enough to frustrate Japan's power of resistance in a few weeks in case of war in the Pacific. They were, therefore, highly optimistic concerning the issue of the war then anticipated between Japan and their country.

In the repeated defeats their navy and army have since suffered in the War of Greater East Asia, however, they have had their dose and are now well aware that they are fighting a powerful enemy in the Pacific.

Faces Mighty Enemy

All things considered, we must admit that Japan now faces a mighty enemy who is now doing his best to complete his preparations for major counter-offensives. The only way left for Japan to follow in order to come out a victor in the War of Greater East Asia is to develop its productive capacity as rapidly as possible by making the best use of the rich natural resources of the southern regions, where iron ore, oil, rubber, bauxite, tin, molybdenum, tungsten, cobalt, and many other materials of importance are available in abundance.

The situation is very favorable to Japan from a general point of view. But, in order to make the most of the natural resources of the south, we must obtain at first the close cooperation of the native people. This is as easy as it is difficult. The native people of the south have been working under foreign yoke for a long time and from their boyhood they are taught to regard the whites as superior races.

Many of them, therefore, still believe that the Japanese people, though powerful fighters in war, cannot beat the whites either scientifically, industrially or economically. In order to make them abandon their prejudice concerning the racial superiority of the whites, Japan must accomplish something which even the whites have been unable to in pre-war days.

Japan must send to those regions first-rate engineers and most efficient businessmen who can display better skill than occidental engineers and businessmen. Mere restoration of demolished factories is futile as a means of proving the superiority of the Japanese people to the natives whose brains are pre-occupied with a strong belief in the superiority of the Western people.

Not Impossible

I never say, however, that it is impossible for us to convince the native people with the superiority of the Japanese nation in all lines of peaceful activities as well as in military operations, for, in fact, in the southern regions many natural resources whose development has been abandoned by occidental engineers because of technical difficulties. For instance, the natural gas issuing from the oilfields of North Sumatra had been left untouched.

Meanwhile, no attempts had ever been exercised by any foreign engineer to utilize the water power obtainable from the great lake adjoining the oilfields. Japan, however, has many engineers with years of experience in natural gas utilization industries as well as in hydro-electric power generation.

Japan, by sending some of such engineers to the southern regions, can start natural gas industries and aluminum refining by using the bauxite of Bintan Island. These experts have been conducting various experiments on the natural gas of Taiwan as a raw material for gasoline with high octane value. I believe, therefore, they will find it rather easy to produce gasoline with high octane value from the natural gas of North Sumatra and to utilize the water of the great lake in the same region as an inexhaustible source of hydro-electric power and start aluminum refining and other industries by using the electric power thus obtained. Then, the native people will gradually realize that the Japanese people can beat the whites in all lines of industries, as well as in wars.

Palm Oil as Lubricant

The utilization of palm oil as a raw material for producing airplane motor lubricants is another matter in which our experts can prove their superior ability. I have given only a few instances in which we can show our superior technique to the native people of the southern regions. But there must be many other industries awaiting development at the hands of Japanese engineers and experts.

Some people in Japan entertain a prejudice against the ability of native workmen. I came across one case in the southern regions where a number of the native workmen finished repairs on a suction pump at an oilfield which had been wrecked by the retreating enemy troops with a powerful explosive. It might have taken a couple of years to repair it in Japan. The native workmen, however, restored it to working order in less than six months. They accomplished a task which even high waged workmen from Japan Proper might find very difficult to do.

Taking everything into account, I firmly believe, says the writer, that we must be very careful in the selection of technicians, businessmen and others, for the economic construction of the southern regions, for, Japan must win, above anything else, the hearts of the native people there.

MORE BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Nakagawa, Head of Furukawa Electric Industries, Believes in Prosperity Through Service to State—Duralmin Makes Him

Suekichi Nakagawa, president of the Furukawa Electric Industries, Ltd., is a staunch advocate of what may be termed State capitalism, who has always upheld the principle since the old days that no enterprise can be expected to flourish unless conducted with State interests as the first consideration.

The prosperity which the Furukawa interests enjoy today owe very much to this concept of Mr. Nakagawa who is the leader of that big financial organization and a propelling force behind the light metal industry of our country. Thus giving credit to this veteran of industry, the magazine Diamond in its recent issue describes the man and businessman as follows:—

When the Furukawa interests were in a hole, the article runs, what with the post-bellum reaction after the World War I and with serious mismanagement of business by one of their branch managers, involving a loss of tens of millions of yen, Mr. Nakagawa gave up the copper enterprise in which the Furukawa had been mainly interested and embarked on aluminum manufacturing by establishing the Japan Aluminum Co., a sister organization to the Furukawa Electric Industries, Ltd. Then came duralmin, that excellent aircraft material, to play its important role, ushering in an age of light metals with the outbreak of the China Affair, followed by the present War of Greater East Asia which have brought on a series of phenomenal expansions of the light metal industry.

Heavily-Built, Quick-Witted

Short and stout in build, Mr. Nakagawa reminds one of a tank. With something ponderous about him, he is full of dashing energies. He is cautious and prudent in everything but a man who is capable of anything and up to any task. Born in 1874, he will be just 70 next year, and yet having trained himself by judo in his younger days, he surpasses in vigor even men in their prime. He holds the sixth grade in judo.

On the eve of his departure from his native place for Tokyo for study at the age of 18, his mother told him. "Health is everything, my son. Take good care of your health and don't eat too much." This advice of his mother he has been following faithfully even up to the present time. It would appear that he was convinced that health was the most valuable asset man can possess and that if a man lived long he would be able to achieve something. He has strictly adhered to his maxim. His judo training was done for the maintenance and improvement of his health.

Ichibei Furukawa, founder of the Furukawa interests, used to say, "The mine workers are the most valuable men for us because they bring profits to our company. We must treat them well. This is why I drink heartily and talk so much in company with them." Mr. Nakagawa abides by this principle of his sire to the letter. When he, at a banquet where young members of his staff gather together, dances in a quaint fashion, there naturally prevails a warm and congenial atmosphere which is conducive to closer harmony and mutual goodwill among the executives and staff of his concern. The word "plebeian" may not be accurate in his case, but we see Mr. Nakagawa in his real form on such an occasion.

Power Absolute

The absolute power which Mr. Nakagawa wields in the Furukawa interests can be seen, among other things, from the recent release of their shares to the public in accordance with the demand of the times. The action in itself was nothing extraordinary when it was considered that any company responsible for the expansion of productivity in these emergency times cannot continue to be managed under the old concept or the old-fashioned private partnership system but the disposal of share holdings in this way represented nevertheless a radical turn which was to break the long-established tradition of the Furukawas, who had been operating the entire enterprise solely as their own individual undertaking, although it has lately been nominally reorganized into a joint stock company. It apparently required a firm determination on the part of the management of the Furukawa interests to make this new departure. Here we find Mr. Nakagawa's will powerfully reflected, or, rather his opinion was put into practice without modification, so absolute is his control over the big concern. The present head of the Furukawa family, Norizumi Furukawa, is still young and Mr. Nakagawa is taking charge of the management of all the businesses of the Furukawas as commander-in-chief with Manjiro Nakamura to assist him as second in command.

"I should be retiring now, but I am still strong and healthy. . . ." he would say, which suggests that he is determined yet to do much in future, and well he may, judging from the vigor and energy with which he does his work. His recent acceptance of the position of president of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry clearly demonstrates his self-confidence in this regard. He holds 26 public posts and is connected with 45 private companies with the Furukawa Electric Industries, Ltd., the Japan Light Metals Co. and the Yokohama Rubber Co. as his different headquarters.

Real development of light metal industry is yet to be achieved. There is a mountain of work to do ahead of him. It is hoped that he giving up any thought of retirement from public life will continue to render his valuable services for productivity expansion, thereby responding to the call of the State to the last.

Bill Clearings

October 23
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	221,230	124,803
Balance	26,917	25,176

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ¥147,150,000
PRESIDENT:
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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — D. Nohara
H. Kashiwagi — C. Arima
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — K. Nishi
J. Okada
Baron I. Morimura — S. Asada
K. Kodama
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
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Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indochina
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon.
Malaya
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon, Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Semarang, Serang, Solo (Sorakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
North Borneo
Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu.
Phillipine
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Kantoshu:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, Manila, New York, Singapore.
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1942

American-British Friction Comes to the Fore

President Roosevelt in his recent fireside chat boasted that the fighting strength of the Allies is "on the upgrade." British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his Edinburgh speech tried to arouse national morale by promising that the future was bright. These leaders of the United States and Britain may indulge in enlivening utterances as they please, but the sober fact is that there is nothing to endorse such bravado.

Again, President Roosevelt has made an insinuating statement to the effect that an offensive will be launched on some new front with a view to lightening the burdens on the Soviet Union and Chungking. This is empty propaganda designed to cover up the internal dissension, laid bare by the Stalin statement, existing in the Allied camp over the second front question.

All that the United States can do will be to attack the isolated French forces in Madagascar, to advance to the Negro Republic in Liberia, to reach out its tentacles of aggression to Iran and Iraq and to make the Solomons another orphan in the southwestern Pacific.

All this while, increasingly serious has become the estrangement between America and Britain on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other due to the former's breach of promise to form a second front. "If the Soviets had created a second front for us when we were fighting single-handed in 1939 and 1940," said the British magazine Time and Tide, "the present situation would be considerably different from what it is," as if to suggest that the Soviets have only themselves to blame for their present plight. The Washington Post in a recent issue was bold enough to say that the Soviet demand for a second front is an intrigue to disturb the domestic tranquillity of America.

More marked, however, is the revulsion that has come over the relations between the United States and Britain. Quite a sensation was aroused in America just recently when according to foreign cables, the magazine Life in its issue of early October published an open letter to Britain, in which the writer warned Britain: "If you cling to your Empire at the expense of the United Nations' victory, you will lose the war because you will lose us." The writer of the open letter went on to say in unmistakable terms that America was not fighting for the existence of the British Empire. This is an outburst of the indignation of the American public with Britain which is fighting only for its own interests and showing an attitude of indifference to the second front problem which has no direct bearing on Britain.

There was a British retort to this, of course. The Daily Sketch published a reply from a special contributor, who wrote: "If we were to be beaten, Europe would be at Germany's disposal. All our possessions in the East would pass under the political and economic hegemony of Japan. By Britain's defeat the U.S.A. would at one blow be deprived of enormous markets in Europe and Asia. The U.S.A. would die on its feet for without millions of customers in Europe and the Orient, American commerce and industry would sicken into rapid and fatal decline." The burden of this reply is self-evident.

Further proof of the lack of agreement of views between America and Britain in regard to their war aims is furnished in the September issue of another British magazine, the Nineteenth Century and After. The journal took the British war leaders to task for laying too much stress on upholding the principles of democracy as the war aim and for being reserved in asserting Britain's own interests. The magazine urges on the war leaders the necessity of driving home to the British people the point that Britain could not exist without her colonial empire. Citing the failure of the League of Nations, the magazine warns that Britain must not again sacrifice her national interests for such abstract theories.

All this may be said to have made it crystal clear that self-preservation and self-interests are deep in the hearts of the British people. In other words, Britain will play up to America's tune in matters of abstract theories as a means to insure continued American aid, but it is to be said that the two countries will never agree on matters affecting their respective vital interests.

The open letter published in Life has thus shown how far apart are the respective attitudes of the two countries toward the war. It has also fanned up British discontent with America.

Indications are not lacking that this American-British dissension will be further intensified as the war situation progresses. America, the self-appointed "Arsenal of Democracy," moved out as a shield from behind for Britain in its struggle against Germany and inaugurated the policy of supplying the Democracies with arms and munitions. For some time after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, America pursued a "European War First" policy. Now the situation in East Asia has undergone a complete change. Supplies of indispensable war materials from the south have been cut off by Japan. Brought to a realization of the importance of the operations in the Pacific, America finds herself confronted with the imperative need for replenishing her own armaments. Busy with preparations to create an army 4,500,000 strong by the end of this year and 10,000,000 strong by the end of next year, America, even with her vaunted vast resources, lacks the capacity to fill her own demands and those of the Allies. This is more than borne out by the utterances of some of the war leaders of America. William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's Chief of Staff, reportedly declared that America cannot afford to undertake the task of supplying arms to other countries to enable them to win. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. army; Admiral Joseph E. King, Chief of Naval Operations; and Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the American air forces, are unanimous in insisting that the whole munitions production in America must be used to perfect America's own armaments. There is thus a rapidly increasing general tendency toward placing first emphasis on the war with Japan, and America may be compelled to cease being the "Arsenal of Democracy." It is also highly doubtful whether the Lease-Lend Act will remain in operation any longer.

This drastic change in the American war policy is being condemned by Britain as America's "military isolationism." Britain, which has had to bear the brunt of the Soviet attack for the failure of a second front, is now busy trying to shift the blame on to America on the plea of unsatisfactory American aid.

After all is said and done, the resurgence of America's "strategic nationalism" will occasion a hitch in the distribution of arms and munitions among the Allies. This, along with the absence of unified war plans, is sure to aggravate the friction in the Allied camp and destroy mutual trust which is indispensable for their joint operations.

Above all, the American-British discord will increase in intensity as the war situation progresses against them, a matter worthy of keen interest.

Where Wealth of Asia May Be Studied

It is in Japan alone that the historic wealth of Asiatic culture can be consecutively studied through its treasured specimens. The Imperial collection, the Shinto temples, and the opened dolmens, reveal the subtle curves of Hang workmanship. The temples of Nara are rich in representations of Tang culture, and of that Indian art, then in its splendor which so much influenced the creations of this classic period—natural heirlooms of a nation which has preserved the music, pronunciation, ceremony, and costumes, not to speak of the religious rites and philosophy, of so remarkable an age, intact. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Ideals of the East")

A Year Ago Today

October 24, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Shipments of United States war-aid supplies to Soviet Russia via Vladivostok will be discontinued and future shipments will be routed to Archangel, the Maritime Commission of United States announced today.

* * *

Indicative of the deep dissatisfaction of a section of the British people at the failure of the Government to create a second war front on the West was the debate initiated in the House of Lords by Socialist Peer Lord Strabolgi. In the course of his speech Lord Strabolgi declared, "The feeling of frustration is widespread and this has been the period of our greatest humiliation."

* * *

John Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, who testified as an opposition witness at the recent Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on the ship arming bill, told correspondents British military leaders believed the only way the war can be won is to invade Germany, which, however, would require at least 8,000,000 men from the United States. Cudahy then charged the ship arming bill as another step "edging U.S. into war by subterfuge," adding, the issue now is war or peace and the "whole country is in a state of nerves and the time has come to do away with subterfuge."

FALL OF CURRENCY STRUCTURE OF CHUNGKING EXPECTED SOON

Unhealthy Expansion of Fapi Continues at Rapid Pace — Commodity Prices Soar

By SHIGHEO IMURA
Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

While Chungking is finding it extremely difficult to harness the sinews of war, at the same time it is facing an acute currency problem. Its legal tender, after suffering from a long-standing drainage of monetary stock of silver, has degenerated to such an extent that it is doubtful whether it can readjust its financial fabric to avert a collapse, now in the offing. The Anglo-American nations, which are aiding it by granting loans, have deliberately caused the unhealthy expansion of fapi, which is being passed on to the Chinese masses at the cost of their already depreciated economic staying power. This assertion is substantiated by the figures quoted in the following table of trade returns:

China's Trade With the United States, Britain and Hongkong
(In 1,000 yuan)

	January-October 1941	Ratio to total	January-October, 1940	Ratio to total
United States:				
Imports ..	425.975	19.51	374.631	21.73
Exports ..	56[illegible].179	[illegible]	472.177	29.01
Excess exports.	140.244		97.5[illegible]6	
Britain:				
Imports ..	44.001	2.02	70.094	4.08
Exports ..	90.252	3.49	1[illegible]5.573	9.[illegible]6
Excess exports.	46.251		85.479	
Hongkong:				
Imports ..	338.678	15.52	98.405	5.72
Exports ..	619.436	23.95	31[illegible].335	19.25
Excess exports.	280.7[illegible]8		2[illegible]4.230	
Total:				
Imports ..	808.614	[illegible]7.06	543.130	31.58
Exports ..	1.275.867	49.33	941.9[illegible]5	57.82
Excess exports.	467.253		297.[illegible]5	

Note: China's total import business in 1941 was valued at 2.163.755.000 yuan and export trade at 2.577.442.000 yuan. The corresponding figures for 1940 were 1.703.801.000 yuan and 1.622.792.000 yuan respectively.

The foregoing figures were given out by the Customs authorities of China, and naturally the import returns, which were originally calculated in terms of the customs gold unit, have been converted into yuan at the exchange rate of 1s. 2½d. This signifies that the amounts given in the table are considerably below the actual import value, since the exchange rates were actually in the neighborhood of 3.2914. Export returns, on the other hand, approximately represent the actual value, as they are based on the primary wholesale market prices of goods. In addition to this wide discrepancy in the basis for comparison, it must be pointed out that the American and British merchants had been habitually undervaluing their goods exported to China, and further that Hongkong had been utilized as a base for smuggling goods into China. Due to these factors, the trade returns given in the table do not necessarily indicate the actual value of the trade, though they conspicuously show how the United States and Britain exploited the resources of China by manipulating the circulation of fapi to their advantage either directly or through Hongkong.

Economy Injured

Statistical figures reveal that they dumped the Chungking dollar on the Chinese masses to the extent of about 500,000,000 yuan during the first ten months of last year and more than 400,000,000 yuan during the same period of 1940, aside from the amounts they sent to the continent through various other countries. If the amounts for the preceding years are added to these figures, the cumulative total will undoubtedly reach a stupendous proportion. Concurrently, it must be noted that the Anglo-American currency manipulation not only caused China to suffer from a perpetual adverse trade balance, but also dislocated Japan's longstanding trade relations with its neighbor. During the first ten months of 1941, China imported 382,841,000 yuan worth of goods from Japan as against exports of 215,694,000 yuan, registering an adverse trade balance of 167,147,000 yuan. During the same period of 1940, the imports aggregated 406,337,000 yuan and exports 92,539,000 yuan, showing an unfavorable trade balance of 313,798,000 yuan.

Japan would have been burdened with 500,000,000 yuan of Chungking's fapi during the twenty months referred to above, had it failed to proceed with the construction of a new currency structure for China. Even then, huge amounts of fapi must have poured into Japanese hands from various channels of transactions, but fortunately, the Anglo-American machinations were countermanded, thanks to the speedy and effective enforcement of various currency measures, which facilitated the gradual expulsion of fapi from Mongolia and North and Central China, thereby laying the foundation of a new currency order on the continent on a firmer footing. It is more than clear now that Chungking's currency is destined to take refuge in remote villages. In this connection, it may be recalled that various denominations of paper money were issued toward the close of the Chiang Dynasty, when the Bank of Greater China, the predecessor of the Bank of China, was established following the example of foreign nations. Those paper money later became inconvertible and they eventually became congested in distant rural localities as valueless strips of paper. The same was the fate of military notes issued by the Nationalist Revolutionary Army at the time of the so-called northern expedition. If one were to regard these historical facts as object lessons, he cannot but come to the conclusion that Chungking's currency, which is being recklessly inflated, is bound to be concentrated ultimately in the remote rural centers as mere scraps of paper.

C. R. B. Notes Stronger

The currency of the Chungking regime, which has been driven out of Mengchiang and North China, continued to remain in circulation in Central China until the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank by the Nanking Government. The new legal tender issued by the Central Reserve Bank speedily attained a healthy growth and its fighting strength against the fapi increased greatly with the outbreak of war in Greater East Asia. At that juncture, the United States and Chungking signed an agreement for a credit of 500,000,000 American dollars in an attempt to defend the position of fapi, but the accord failed to yield any satisfactory result owing to effective monetary arrangements concluded between Japan and the Nanking Government, including quotations on the Japanese military scrips exclusively in terms of the new legal tender, control by the North China Federal Bank of exchange transactions between Tientsin and Shanghai, stoppage of exchange operations of the Anglo-American banks following the transfer of the British concession in Tientsin to the Nanking Government and severance of the parity relations between the new currency and fapi in Central China. The Chungking regime immediately formulated a plan to issue notes in terms of the customs gold unit. On March 31, 1942, the Chinese papers in Shanghai carried Chungking dispatches, which read to the following effect:

"The Finance Department of the Chungking regime has arrived at a decision to have the people use the customs gold note issued by the Central Bank of China on the basis of customs gold unit with the gold contents of 60.1866 centigrams as fixed in January, 1930, and those issued by the same bank during May, 1931, in payment of customs duties. In order to meet the actual demand, the Finance authorities have made an upward revision of the gold contents of the customs gold note to 88.8671 centigrams, and moreover, have stipulated that the customs gold unit is equivalent to 20 yuan of fapi. The new arrangement will be put into force on April 1, 1942. Meanwhile, the Chungking regime has asked the Central Bank to put its customs gold note holdings in circulation. The same customs gold note will be in denominations of 10 gold yuan, 5 yuan, 1 yuan, 20 fen and 10 fen with, 10 yuan note corresponding to 200 yuan of fapi, 5 yuan note to 100 yuan of fapi and 10 fen note to 2 yuan of fapi. The Finance Department has further provided that tax payments will be received exclusively in the customs gold note after calculating them in terms of fapi at the foregoing rates, and no discount whatsoever will be permissible."

Based on American Loan

Further information obtained after the development of the Chekiang operations by the Japanese Forces disclosed that the new customs gold note as against the old one, which was formerly used only in payment of customs duties, is based on the American loan of 500,000,000 dollars mentioned earlier as the issue reserve, with 16 denominations of 10,000 yuan, 5,000 yuan, 1,000 yuan, 100 yuan, 50 yuan, 10 yuan, 9 yuan, 8 yuan, 7 yuan, 6 yuan, 5 yuan, 4 yuan, 3 yuan, 2 yuan and 1 yuan. As these notes bear the portraits and signatures of President Roosevelt and General Chiang Kai-shek, it is clear that Chungking has become wholly dependent on the United States to maintain its dwindling currency set-up. It is also said that 1 yuan new note is worth 16 yuan of the fapi of 1940 and subsequent years, while it is valued at 20 yuan in terms of all other issues. As stated in the report of the Chinese papers in Shanghai quoted above, the original customs gold note was created by the Chiang regime when it was at Nanking. For the reason that the slumps of silver prices in the world markets then prevailing would adversely affect the customs receipts, which constituted the most important financial resources of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and which were received in terms of silver, and further exert unfavorable influences on international debt obligations, this special system was established with a view to collecting the customs duties in terms of gold. It was enforced from February 1, 1930, and import duties and minor levies on imported goods were then received in terms of the so-called customs gold unit with a hypothetical gold content. This hypothetical gold content was set at 60.1866 centigrams or 9.288 grains, which is equivalent to the purity of the gold basis of the external currency recommended by the Kemmerer Committee and also to the fine gold content of 0.4 of American dollar on the basis of the old parity.

Gold Content Raised

The Chungking regime, however, has now fixed the hypothetical gold content at 88.8671 centigrams by raising it by 28.6805 centigrams per gold unit. This adjustment has been made for the purpose of conforming it to the fine gold content of the new parity of American dollar, which was fixed at 59.06 cents of the former parity by virtue of the Presidential decree of January 31, 1934. It is, therefore, evident that the Chungking regime has nominally linked the new customs gold note with the American dollar in an endeavor to adopt a measure similar to one under which Japanese yen has been pegged to the military scrip in Central China. In other words, the American dollar and the customs gold note have been placed in the relations resembling those between the Japanese yen note and the military scrip in circulation in China. This again conspicuously indicates the Anglo-American character of Chungking's currency administration.

It is a fact that the customs gold note has been in use since May 1931. At the outset of this arrangement, import and other customs duties which were to be paid in terms of gold used to be collected at the official exchange rates of the customs gold unit and silver currency announced by the customs authorities, while checks issued against the Central Bank in terms of the customs gold unit were used in order to prevent excessive payments of rebates resulting from the official exchange rates at different times. Then a way was opened for the payment of customs duties in checks in terms of the customs gold unit either by the Central Bank or against it. Such checks of the Central Bank could be bought whenever necessary; whereas checks in terms of the customs gold unit could be issued with accounts set up in terms of the customs gold unit at the Central Bank. Checks of this nature have since been developed into bank notes.

(To Be Concluded)

The Enslavement of Labor

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 8 dated October 22, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Leading articles: His Majesty the Emperor and Her Majesty the Empress Pray at Yasukuni Festival, China Affair Medals Granted to Imperial and other Princesses, Special Posthumous Honors Granted to 17 War Heroes, Entire Nation Celebrates Railways' 70th Anniversary, Gigantic Drive Scheduled for Development of Asia, Main Administrative Organ for Army Affairs Reformed, Additional Honor Granted to Imperial Army Forces, Returned Evacuees Reveal Dutch Officials' Cruelty, British Prisoners Ired By Action of U.S. Submarine, Flying Trip to Southlands, and Fish and the Sea. The current edition is featured by a series of photographs depicting the sidelight of everyday life of Fumio Asakura, Japan's foremost sculptor.

Shashin Shuho, a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 243 dated October 21, 1942 (in Japanese). The important news items such as the "Return of Four Naval Heroes from Sydney" and those at the home front are told in pictures with brief explanations.

JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP IS ESSENTIAL FOR CULTURAL REVIVAL OF SOUTH

Peoples of Southern Pacific Need Special Guidance in Field of Science and Education

By BARON KIMMOCHI OKURA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

In planning the cultural construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is incumbent upon us to set up a fundamental policy. This task requires infinite care, for the result attained will be governed according to the character of the policy created.

There is a tendency in our country to do everything in the Japanese style, overlooking the different customs of the Southern Regions. Should we hastily carry out such a plan, irrespective of the varied customs, aspirations, and ideas the native inhabitants may hold, it would surely produce more harm than good. So it is essential that the problem be carefully examined from all angles. Instead of removing the vestiges of western countries in one drastic move, we should endeavor gradually to replace them with the Oriental prototype, distinctly and genuinely Asiatic.

It is essential to make the natives fully understand the importance attached to the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and to imbue them with a sense of pride in belonging to this sphere. This should be the primary object in cultural construction and the cultural program should be based, not on that of individualism and sectionalism but on a broader conception of Greater East Asia and even, on a world concept. The natives should be made to realize that they are working for a very large sphere of their own, instead of the narrow confines within which they had been hitherto living. They must be led to co-operate with us in their cultural advancement, and to feel proud of collaborating in the cultural construction in which they have a principal part.

Must Center on Japanese Spirit

Although it is necessary to refrain from hastening the renovation of their own culture into the pure Japanese form, yet it is essential to base the cultural spirit of Greater East Asia on the Japanese spirit. It is, in fact, the ideal of this cultural construction to see all of the peoples of this sphere imbued with this racial spirit, so that all the Asiatic nations will have an implicit trust and confidence in our guiding spirit.

In this cultural program, facts should take precedence over theories. The actions taken must first consider the peculiar environment in which they are to be applied. Even with abstract subjects, it is important to introduce them in such a way that the people can understand them.

We must study their existing and respective culture with an eye to their advancement, and it is most important for us to lead the natives to respect their own culture. And in view of the tendency where nearly all the Asiatic people have become oblivious of their own precious culture and have become infatuated with Western customs, it is of primary importance to endeavor to remove such a tendency.

In the pushing of cultural construction, it is most essential to make a thorough investigation of their cultures at the source. This is really a condition precedent to the prosecution of such work, for without proper study, it is absolutely impossible to push cultural construction. It is earnestly hoped that the Government will undertake the creation of a fundamental policy. After this has been done, private organizations and the people in general may be left to execute it.

Ideology Campaign

Next, we must consider the subjects of thought, religion, and education which have much to do with cultural construction. In the field of ideology, the Asiatic continent has been exposed to many "sins" of the west. And lately even Communism has appeared on the continent of Asia. It is absolutely necessary to drive out all these Western thoughts. A strong thought movement is necessary so that the hearts of the Asiatic peoples might return to the ideologies of the East, from materialism to spiritualism. Without this fundamental change it is almost impossible to push cultural construction, properly.

In the field of religion, it must be kept in mind that religious beliefs exert a strong influence among the southern peoples. In view of this fact, the ideological campaign already referred to must accompany evangelization. There are many regions in the south where the ideological campaign would be synonymous with religious work.

It is also important for us to tolerate and respect their religion, no matter how childish and superstitious their belief is. Without toleration, it would be absolutely impossible to win their hearts. And without winning their hearts, a successful cultural construction would be out of the question. It seems a wise policy to allow then to conduct their religious rites unmolested.

Problem of Education

In discussing the educational feature of the cultural construction, the main point is, of course, in the education of youths. While the religious undertaking is directed at the adults, the educational work is essentially for the youngsters.

Our next important subject is that of science. In the field of science, most of the regions of Greater East Asia have not made outstanding progress, except Japan and a few other nations. For this reason, the encouragement of scientific development is all the more essential. With the same spirit with which the people of the south excel the west in theological and philosophical studies and Oriental arts, so must they enter the field of science. It is important, therefore, in connection with the dissemination of general education that they should be encouraged and guided in making a positive and special study of this essential subject. And in this light, the recent establishment of the Greater East Asia Education, Scientific, Technical Affiliated Council by the Government is worthy of praise.

Next, we must take up their social problems. What they sorely need now must be the raising of their standard of living. The question is not to make the acquisition of daily necessities much more plentiful to increase their psychic satisfaction of life.

Most of the native inhabitants in Greater East Asia are very poor, owing to the fact that they have long been exploited by the Western people, hence the necessity for establishing social and cultural facilities.

By the execution of carefully designed plans, the cultural reconstruction program is bound to succeed. The peoples, with their inherent, latent cultural predilections, will surely contribute much to elevating the cultural standard of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.